April 5/16

G. R. S. IX-5]

Previous references.

File No. 8—16

1916

Serial Nos. 81, 82
86, 90, 93, 94

Later references.

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Serial Nos.

Part B for July 17

SUBJECT.

Paying the town notes of the 11 members of Council during the six months ending with Sept. 16

Sl 94

Fy 11756 - d 27.2.16

Forwards ten copies for distribution among the members

G. R. S. 11] 1916.

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

(G.P.)

NOTES.

File No. 8-16

FILE HEADING.

Execution of extra-ordinary printing work at the Govt. Press

From

No.	Dated	Received

Diary No.	Enclos.	Spare Copies.	Serial No.

BRIEF ABSTRACT OF LETTER.

NOTES AND ORDERS.

G P 8-16

G.R.S. 13]

Routine Notes.

[To be used only for notes, requisitions, etc., not intended for permanent record.]

No. 434
30-1-1917.

GMR 771—16 & 301/17

Submitted to the General Secretary.

1) I am directed to submit herewith Second Member's notes of inspection of certain offices at Bangalore and in Mysore District, during the period from April to September 1916.

2) The Member would be glad if the notes are printed and final proof submitted to him for approval at a very early date.

A.D.
29. 1. 1917.

3) A.S Please submit final proof in 30/4
Dept.

Secy 30/1
W/30/1/17

GEN. SECRETARIAT
GENERAL
JAN. 1917

4 Draft submitted
A.D.
30/1

5 Issue immediately
W/30/1/17

Issued
vide G 10403 / 30 file

G. R. S. III-2j

General and Revenue Secretariat. | G.P File No. 8 of 1916

Serial No.	
81	To The Supdt. Govt. Press. No: 910403 & 30.1.17 Forwards the notes for being printed & requests that three clean proofs thereof may be furnished by the 2nd Feby.
82	From C.H. Yates Esq., letter of 31.1.17 States that it will not be possible to submit proofs by the time stipulated but that every endeavor will be made to expedite the work. (Subd. for perusal. 7 The proofs will be awaited. 31/1 VS 31/1/17
	The proofs received from the Press to-day, are herewith submitted. 5/2 VS 1 Prof. corrected and submitted for favr of approval. 8.2.17. 10 Returned with corrections 11 Please send me 6 proofs possible by express 9/2 9/2/17

General and Revenue Secretariat. | G. P. File No. 8 of 1916.

Serial No.	
	12 Draft subtd. 2nd 9/2 10/2 13 Issue immediately HJ 10/2/17
86	Secy Supdt Govt Press No. 10885 dated 10-2-17 Returns in proof of the notes of the Proceedings of the 2nd Committee duly revised and requests to send 100 copies printed

G.R.S. III—3]

Routine Notes.

[To be used only for notes, requisitions, etc., not intended for permanent record.]

Submitted.

The final proof of the notes of inspection by the Second Member of Council was sent to the Press on 10.2.1917 with instructions that 5 copies may be struck off and 100 copies supplied to this office urgently. The Supdt Govt Press has also been informed that intimation will be given soon as to the no: of additional copies that may be req^d: This may be sent to the Personal Assistant to the Second Member of Council for kindly obtaining the Member's additional orders as to the no of printed copies if any have to that may be called for from the Press.

13/2

M 7716

R. S. III-2]

General and Revenue Secretariat.	G. P. File No. 8 of 1916.

Serial No.	
	Case 100 copies have been called for and the Supdt Govt. Press. may perhaps be informed that these printed copies are not required as otherwise the matter may be kept standing for an indefinite length of time.
	Dft. Submd. 20/6/2 [signature] Two hundred copies may be asked for Sir Shackle off at once 21/7/2/17

WD 1233—GPB—60,000—1-12-16—S.

G. R. S. III-2]

mTH-"0 6766

General and Revenue Secretariat.

G. P. File No. 8 of 1916.

Serial No.

16 Two clean proofs of the Notes of inspection by the Second Member of Council, received from the Press Office, are put up. It is ascertained from the Chief Foreman that the copies have been sent in pursuance of the verbal orders of the Second Member to the Supdt. Govt. Press.

Subtd. Peh 16/2

17 192nd Member W.J. 16/2/17

Transmitted Circulated
Final copies may be printed
46 copies required

W.J. 17/2/17

Draft Subtd Peh 17/2 Send immediately W.J. 17/2/17

90. To the Supdt. Govt. Press.

No: G. 11232 dy 17.2.17

Forwards the clean proof of the Notes & requests him to furnish 200 copies and send six printed copies in before the 21st

WD 1233—GPB—60,000—1-12-16—S.

G: R. S. III-2]

General and Revenue Secretariat. | File No. | of 191

Serial No.

Six copies of the inspection notes received from the Press to-day, are herewith put up for submission to the Second Member of Council

21/2

Second Member) 21/2/17

19/21.2.17

one copy is to be sent to each branch for which is the respective branches.

Two copies may be sent to the Bombay Press

Copies also to be sent to Heads of Offices concerned

Eg Re (with 5 copies for Hy Com of Bang Mysore)
Hy Es &c

Have returned 2 copies

176

G.R.S. III—3]

Routine Notes.

[To be used only for notes, requisitions, etc., not intended for permanent record.]

---

27 Second Member's orders of 22.2.17

" One copy should be sent to each Branch for necessary action in their respective branches

Initd A.R.B.

28 The several branches as noted below will kindly receive a copy of The second Member's inspection note sent herewith & acknowledge its receipt.

G.R.S. III—3]

Routine Notes.

[To be used only for notes, requisitions, etc., not intended for permanent record.]

Second Members Inspection notes
from April to September 1946.

Asst. Secy. Br I [illegible] 27/2
" II [illegible]
" III [illegible] 27/2
" IV [illegible] 27/2
" VI [illegible]
VIII [illegible]

Under Secy. Br VII [illegible] 27/2

Registrar [illegible]

Rev. Secy. [illegible]

Secy. E & A Dept [illegible]

Genl. Secy. [illegible]

G.R.S. III—3]

Routine Notes.

[To be used only for notes, requisitions, etc., not intended for permanent record.]

Second Members inspection notes

Council Section

First Members Estbt.

Davara Section

Gen. Records — 100 (for customs)

28-2-17

WD 1233—GPB—60,000—1-12-16—S.

G. R. S. III-2]

General and Revenue Secretariat. | File No. | of 191

Serial No.

29 Copies of the Inspection Notes received this day have been supplied to the Several branches of G.R.S., Sectl. officers & the Dewan's office. It only remains to send Copies to Heads of Depts Concerned. Dfts. submtd.

28/2/17

30 Issue at once

U/27/2/17

93 Dirt of Agriculture.
" of Ind Commre.
D.C. of Education
Supd. Survey & Settlements.
Comptroller,
Ch Engineer,
Reg Mysore University
No 11749-55 Dated 27-2-17
forwards a copy of Inspection & Tours Notes of the 2nd member of Council during the 6 months from April to Sept 16.

94. Rev. Comr.
11756 dated 27-2-17
forwards Copies to Rev Comr of Inspection & to Member and requests to send the same to Dy Comr of the Bangalore and Mysore

G.R.S. III—3]

Routine Notes.

[To be used only for notes, requisitions, etc., not intended for permanent record.]

No 91776

24th. 26217

Subd. to the Genl. Secretary.

31 The 2nd Member desires the action taken on his inspection notes (printed) may be kindly reported.

cutting 26217 32 H.S with kindly attached information & submit a report to the Members

---

33 Copies of the Inspection Notes were received from the Press only this

34 Copies have this day been s

(a) The Seperate Branches of the G.F.S (b) the Secretaries office and (c) The Secretarial Officers

The following heads of Depts: h also been supplied with copies of the Inspection Notes.

G.R.S. III—3]

Routine Notes.

[To be used only for notes, requisitions, etc., not intended for permanent record.]

(f) The Chief Engineer of Mysore

(g) Registrar, Mysore University.

(h) " Revr. Comr. in Mysore (to

~~to~~ with spare copies ~~have been sent~~

for distribution to the Dy. Comrs:

of Bangalore & Mysore Districts

36
Subtd. for information

2a 27/2 37 Two bound Copies of the Notes are put up.

Dr Grand Member. 28/2/17

38 Please also send to
3. Dt Collrs in Mysore

39 2 copies returned

KT.

G. R. S. 26]

GEN. & REV. SECRETARIAT. TYPING Sec. 30 JAN 1917

4

SP File No. 8/17

Serial No. 81

Diary No. of letter replied to .....

General and Revenue Secretariat

( )

, *the* 191

Date of issue 7

Signed by .....

To

The Supdt. Govt Press

I am directed to forward the accompanying Notes of Inspection by the second Member of Council of certain offices at Bangalore and in the Mysore Dist. during the six months from April to September 1916 and to request that the same may be set up in type and three clean proofs thereof furnished by the 2nd proximo.

GEN. & REV. SECRETARIAT
GENERAL
DIARY NO. 6766.
19 16-17
SECTION Rp.
FILE NO 911

Mysore Government Press.

Bangalore, 31. 1. 1917.

Dear Sir,

I am in receipt of copy of Record Member's Notes of Inspection. Will you please note that it will not be possible to submit proofs by the time you stipulate: but every effort will be made to expedite the work.

Yours truly,
C. R. Yalis.

T. E. Jayaram Iyer, B.A.
Undersecretary

G. R. S. 26]

GEN. & REV. SECRETARIAT. TYPING Sec. 10 FEB 1917

Diary No. of letter replied to 6766

C/P. File No. 8-16
Serial No. 86.

No.

General and Revenue Secretariat

( )

, *the* 191

Date of issue.....

Signed by.....

To

The Supdt. Govt. Press

Has the honor to return herewith the proof of the notice of insertion by the Second Member of Council duly revised and to request that copies may be struck off and one hundred printed copies supplied to this office at a very early date.

Due intimation will be given in the course of the next week ~~shortly~~ as to the probable number of ~~That would be~~ Maybe additional printed copies ~~required hereafter~~ required

By order
10/2/17

over.

SUBJECT.

G. R. S. 26] 1/17

C/P File No. 17 8-16
Serial No. 90.

Diary No. of letter replied to .....

No.

General and Revenue Secretariat
( )
, *the* 191

To

The Supdt. Govt. Press.

Date of issue. .....

Signed by.....

Has the honour to return herewith duly corrected, the clean proof of the rules of classification by the Second Member of Council and to request that 200 copies may be printed for and six printed copies furnished in advance to this office before the 20th instant. ~~A copy of the number intimated in this office~~ ~~Copies previously intimated.~~

in modification of the number intimated in this office no. G/10885 of 10.2.1917

17/2/17
For Supdt.

G. R. S. 26]

C

Gp. File No. 8. 16-
Serial No. 93

Diary No. of letter replied to .....

2445

No. 3 11

General and Revenue Secretariat

( )

the 191

To

The Director of Agriculture
" " Industries & Commerce
" I. G. of Education in Mysore
" Supdt. of Survey & Settlements
" Comptr. Mysore Govt.
" Chief Engineer of Mysore
" Registrar Mysore University

Date of issue.....

Signed by.....

I am directed to forward
Such
herewith for favour of ~~necessary~~ action
if any
a copy of the inspection and tour notes
of the Second Member of Council during
the Six months from April to Septr. 16.

I have to

27/11/16

Over for orders

Mysore Inspection Notes

15

SUBJECT.

Gp. 27/11

G. R. S. 26]

File No. 8 . 16
Serial No. 94

Diary No. of letter replied to .....

No.

General and Revenue Secretariat

( )

the 191

To

The Rev. Councr in Mysore.

Date of issue.....

Signed by.....

I am directed to forward herewith for favor of necessary action Lee 1 Acct. 14 copies of the inspection and town notes of the Second Member of Council during the six months from April to Septr: 1916.

It is requested that copies may also be kindly furnished to the Dy. Commrs: of the Bangalore & Mysore Districts.

I have &c
27/2/17
for Secy.

over.

SUBJECT.

G. R. S. 26]

File No.

Serial No.

Diary No. of letter replied to .....

No.

General and Revenue Secretariat

( )

, the *191*

To

The President,
City Municipal Council,
Mysore

Sir

I am directed to forward herewith for favor of such action as may be necessary, a copy of the inspection and town notes of the second Member of Council during the six months from April to Septr. 1916.

I have &c

1/3/17

For Secy

Date of issue.....

Signed by.....

INSPECTION AND TOUR NOTES

OF

MR. A. R. BANERJI, C.I.E., I.C.S.,

Member of Council.

INSPECTION AND TOUR NOTES OF Mr. A. R. BANERJI, C.I.E., I.C.S., MEMBER OF COUNCIL.

During the six months from April to September 1916.

NOTE.—These notes are purposely made brief to give an idea of the existing state of things in the several Institutions and Offices inspected. Any action required has been taken then and there by the issue of personal orders. Further action to be required has been indicated in these notes.

Agricultural Farm and School at Hebbal.

A detailed inspection of the Farm as well as the School arrangements at Hebbal was made in April 1916 in the presence of the Director of Agriculture, the requirements of the Farm were discussed and proposals were ordered to be submitted immediately regarding indispensable items. A Government Order has, I believe, since been issued in that connection. In examining the Farm accounts, statements and registers it was found that proper scrutiny and supervision were not exercised over the Farm Manager and the Director was requested to pay particular attention to this matter. As a result of this, it has since transpired that the Farm Manager has been suspected of several irregularities in consequence of which, he has been placed under suspension. The Director was, while I was in charge of the Department, requested to expedite a full report on the case as detected by him for final disposal by Government. It is necessary that the Comptroller should be asked to prescribe a definite set of accounts over the Farm operations and that there should be a local audit every six months or at least once a year of the Farm accounts.

The Farm is somewhat unfortunately situated as further extension is not possible. The Director is doing excellent work in the Farm as regards demonstration and experiments and the School, on the whole, is a success. But I am not so sure about the scheme of vernacular classes for the villagers. Instead of having a central arrangement for such classes, it will be better to have organizations in each district to begin with. I think these classes at Hebbal may well be abolished and the scheme sanctioned in Government Order dated the 22nd March 1916 fully given effect to. I am not aware of the progress hitherto made in carrying out that scheme. It is very necessary to train up teachers for the agricultural classes ordered to be opened in villages centrally situated, in that Government order. The present system of training teachers at the Training College in Mysore is not satisfactory. The sooner the training is transferred to Hebbal the better. With this object in view, the Chief Engineer may be reminded to expedite the plan and estimates for additional quarters required at Hebbal, for the development of the Training Section. In my speech on the occasion of the distribution of diplomas to the out-going students of the Agricultural School, I suggested that the Short Courses now given to the raiyats should be transferred to the village centres so as to be brought within easier reach of the agriculturists. An extract from the speech is appended to these notes.

* * * * *

"A few striking features, however, manifest themselves everywhere, and we "here in Mysore, in making this momentous experiment have the benefit of Dr. "Coleman's expert advice and experience which he has gained by very careful "and detailed study of those features as well as the whole question. One of "these features is that agricultural education cannot be imparted in the com- "mon schools, through the agency of the ordinary staff of teachers, who have

"not sufficient grounding in agricultural science. Secondly, lack of training "on the part of teachers employed has been a great stumbling block in the "progress of agricultural education in most countries, and the methods, too, "have not always been the most suitable.

* * * *

RURAL INSTRUCTION.

"As you may be aware, in their Order dated the 22nd March, the Mysore "Government have sanctioned a scheme for the improvement of rural agricul- "tural education. This scheme is based almost entirely on Dr. Coleman's "report and suggestions, with which the Inspector-General of Education "mainly agreed. Provision has now been made in the scheme for the training "of agricultural teachers and for the teaching of rural science in village schools. "Fifteen or twenty selected schools which are all centrally situated, will have "agricultural classes opened at once, staffed by trained men already available, "who are to be given bonuses for good work done as in other countries where "agricultural education has been successful. When more accommodation is "available, the training of the teachers will, no doubt, be entirely transferred "from the Normal to the Agricultural School. There is, besides, attached to "the Agricultural School a system of giving special short courses to raiyats in "the vernacular recently extended by Government to a period of one month at "a time, and certain concessions are given to the raiyats to attend. These "short courses may have to be transferred to village centres so as to be "brought within easier reach of the agriculturists.

IMPORTANCE OF ELEMENTARY EDUCATION.

"From the foregoing observations it may be safely concluded that a sure "and solid foundation has been laid for a satisfactory scheme of agricultural "education in the State, a scheme which, while avoiding all the pitfalls and "dangers, is sure in the long run to promote the kind of education in agricul- "ture that is needed for the masses. A discrimination, however, will always be "required to be exercised with the utmost vigilance in the selection and admis- "sion of pupils of the right sort, and in doing so no one, I am sure, can be "more vigilant and alive to the importance of the matter than Dr. Coleman "himself. The Central School in Bangalore will, no doubt, develop more into "a training school for agricultural teachers; but ultimately there should be a "general linking up of agricultural education with general elementary educa- "tion, and in this direction the first step has already been taken. "In an "agricultural country," to quote Dr. Bayley, Director of the New York State "College of Agriculture, "agriculture should be as much a part of the village "school as oxygen is part of the air." The only problem is to create that "atmosphere with the aid of trained teachers. Moreover, later on it will pro- "bably be necessary to establish agricultural schools for each agricultural tract "for the dissemination of improved ideas regarding the cultivation of special "crops of that tract and the study of special soils. Training must vary accord- "ing to local conditions, and also should be brought within the easier reach of "the people, so that they may find it easy to go back to their lands versed in "improved methods. The small plots of land that are now to be attached to "the village schools for practical work in respect of common crops under the "rural agricultural education scheme may not be sufficient for the purpose, al- "though it will help to prepare a ground as it were for more specialised teaching "later on. What is now down in the Bangalore Agricultural School may, in "course of time, be undertaken in the different special tract schools, namely, "teaching the sons of agriculturists, who may, after leaving the ordinary pri- "mary schools, take a special course of agriculture in these local centres."

Sandalwood Oil Factory.

The Sandalwood Oil Factory which was then located in the Institute of Science together with other industrial experiments such as soap-making, wood-distillation, etc., also being conducted at the Institute, were inspected with Mr. Chatterton in April 1916. This inspection was made with reference to the Government Order of 30th October 1915, and the progress till then made was found to be satisfactory. Government have since issued several orders regarding this Factory and at the time of the inspection in April last, the construction of the Factory had not been completed and oil was not being manufactured on a large scale. But the inspection showed that the operations were being conducted on satisfactory and sound lines and there was nothing much to notice by way of defects.

All the necessary instructions have since been issued for the audit of the accounts relating to this factory and as Member in charge I intend making frequent periodical inspections of the Factory in company with the Director of Industries so as to keep personal touch with its operations.

The most important point in connection with the Sandalwood Oil business is the fixing of prices at different intervals for the sale of the oil. I do not know how far the Durbar would be justified in relying entirely on departmental arrangements. My personal opinion is that it is desirable to appoint a reliable agency in London for this business who would be willing to take it up on a small commission. By this means we are sure to get the highest prices and will be in touch with the fluctuations in the market. For the present it may be necessary to secure cable messages through some reliable agents in London independent of the departmental information so that the Government may be able to judge how far the prices realized are adequate or not. This, the Dewan subsequently authorized. The state of foreign business requires further improvement.

The Factory has been since again inspected by me and detailed notes furnished to the Dewan.

Government Book Depot.

This Depot was inspected with the Inspector-General of Education on the 24th May 1916. The accounts of this Depot are still under audit. The previous Curator is under suspension. Although every effort has been made to close the audit of accounts and bring home the charges with a view to final disposal of the case against the Curator, the progress till now has been very slow. The affairs of the Book Depot have attracted public notice and there was a question put in the Legislative Council on the subject a few months ago.

The inspection of the Depot made by me shows that although the institution is indispensable so far as the requirements of the Education Department are concerned, it is liable to several abuses unless kept under proper supervision. It has various other miscellaneous departments attached to it which should be gradually abolished and its operations should be restricted to the supply of books and all educational requirements of the schools in the State. Its transactions come to nearly half a lakh of rupees per annum and as such its establishment which is rather old-fashioned now, requires to be thoroughly re-organized. Its cash transactions also require to be revised and brought under more up-to-date methods. The stationery and furniture branches in my opinion should be abolished and the accounts branch of the office considerably strengthened. The system of having branch depots under Head Masters or one of the Assistants requires also to be examined and the accounts of these branch depots audited periodically. As the question of the administration of the Central Book Depot has been pending in the Secretariat for a considerably long period, it is suggested that the examination of the whole situation be expedited and the public scandal that has been going on in this institution put a stop to once for all.

Proper security should infuture be taken from the Curator and the cash-keeper as the cash transactions daily come to a considerable amount; and if the Book Depot is to be maintained as a Government concern, these cash dealings cannot be avoided.

Mechanical Engineering School, Bangalore.

This Institution was inspected with the Inspector-General of Education on the 24th May 1916. The School has been working since 7th July 1913 and the following tabular statement shows the number of students that received instruction, the number of students passed out, expenditure incurred per month per head and the total cost.

	Number of students applied	Number selected	Number joined	Number at the end of the current year
1913-14 ...	212	115	114	42
1914-15 ...	96	60	54	54
Regular classes ...	103	51	51	42
Special classes ...				
1915-16 ...	112	70	59	47

	1st year	2nd year	I. S. T. Class	Short time class	3rd year
Strength ...	47	31	16	23	34

	P. W. I. Class	Telegraph Class	Short time Class
Students passed out ...	14	11	20

Expenditure.

Year	Amount	Average number of students	Approximate cost per month
	Rs.		Rs. a. p.
1913-14	13,900	50	20 0 0
1914-15	25,450	135	16 0 0
1915-16	10,650	170	10 3 0

An examination of the details relating to the management of the School discloses the following facts :—

The number of applications from students has considerably decreased during the past three years for, whereas in 1913 it was 212, in 1915-16 it was only 112; and the number actually selected also decreased from 115 to 70 and the number actually joined, from 114 to 59. A comparison of the figures under those joined and those that remained at the end of the year also shows a considerable falling off. Out of 114 that joined in 1913-14, only 42 remained and out of 59 that joined in 1915-16 only 47 remained. Further, the majority of students appear to belong to the Brahmin community. There were only one Mahomedan and four Christians in the first year and none in the third year representing these communities. There were only 3 belonging to the trading community and no less than 25 being sons of Government officials in the third year.

Enquiry showed that a definite syllabus of instruction had not been drawn up till the date of inspection; and a good deal of discretion was given to the

Superintendent at the beginning and it was not till some time after the inspection, I believe, that a syllabus was finally approved.

In reviewing the half-yearly report of the School, ending 30th June 1914, Government observed that no attempt had been made as desired in the original scheme to provide facilities for persons already engaged in professional and other work for taking a course of practical instruction in particular subjects in which they are interested. Subsequently a Permanent Way Inspectors' class, Telegraph and Traffic classes were opened and these appear to have been popular to some extent.

The award of scholarships and the manner in which the scholarships are utilized from year to year require greater attention. The accounts of the school also require to be audited at least once a year. The Government order issued in March 1915 shows that the more important portion of accounts relating to stores and materials were not ready for audit at the time of inspection by the auditor in that year. The school is doing very useful work and has great possibilities before it. But there is an urgent necessity of a thorough re-organization of the School based on the actual experience gained during the past years, in view of its future development as a part of the Mysore University Scheme. I also advocate a detailed inspection of the School by an expert Mechanical Engineer to be secured from outside, if necessary, once in six months. He may be able to give valuable suggestions for the improvement of the working as well as development in various directions. At present there is a Committee which is supposed to be directly responsible but experience shows that more concentrated attention and expert advice are necessary

The equipment of the School requires careful examination and Government must be prepared to spend a large sum of money to place the same on a satisfactory footing. For the purchase of machinery and tools special rules should be prescribed and it is a matter for consideration whether there should be so many different workshops in Bangalore under different management or whether there should not be one central, properly equipped Workshop which should be availed of by the Mechanical Engineering School for practical instruction.

As regards the staff, the Government Order sanctioning the scheme placed the whole staff on a temporary footing. If the suggestion to re-organise the School is carried out, a proposition statement may be called for so as to place the establishment on a permanent footing.

There is an allotment of Rs. 10,000 in the current year's budget for the improvement of the School. Early steps should be taken to utilise this sum.

Since writing the above note, I have seen the file relating to the revision of the scale of the establishment of this school. At the instance of the Managing Committee, the Superintendent submitted proposals involving a recurring expenditure of over Rs. 10,000 and a non-recurring expenditure of about Rs. 9,000 for improvements, equipment, etc. These proposals are still under the consideration of Government. On the 16th June last, I noted on the file as follows:—

"The Inspector-General's letter is vague. There is no report of the Committee submitted nor its resolutions."

Certain informations were therefore called for at my instance and after several reminders in August last, the Inspector-General of Education furnished the same, upon which I made certain proposals for consideration of the Council. These were :—

1. Increase of contingencies to Rs. 500 and travelling allowance to Rs. 600.
2. Sanction of Rs. 9,250 for stationery and books urgently required.

The extra expenditure to be met out of the grant of Rs. 25,000 in the budget.

I noted that a copy of the revised courses of study submitted does not show the syllabus of the School but only allotment of time and suggested that a proper syllabus should be called for. I also recommended that a revision of establishment according to the proposition statement duly verified may be sanctioned pending the transfer of the institution to the University.

This file has been noted upon by the Financial Secretary on the 27th October last. That officer remarks that the scholarship grant need not be increased and that the pay of the Superintendent may be separately considered.

It is high time that Government pass orders on the pending proposals. The following points are worthy of notice :—

The Inspector-General has not paid prompt and regular attention to the correspondence and proposals that emanated from the Superintendent of this School. The Managing Committee proposed the establishment to be put on the permanent basis in December 1915. That proposal is still awaiting orders. The revised syllabus to suit the requirements has not yet been drawn up.

The scholarship scheme is still indefinite and vague and definite rules should be prescribed for the grant of scholarships. At present many students enjoy the scholarships for a part of the course and then drop off. All that money is wasted.

Till such rules are framed the proposal to increase the scholarship from Rs. 5,760 to Rs. 10,380 should not be sanctioned.

In this connection, there is another file pending in the Secretariat from October 1915 with reference to certain proposals made by the Committee appointed in Government Order dated 5th March 1915. It is necessary that orders should issue soon and questions of general policy discussed then.

I strongly urge the necessity of passing early orders for the improvement of the School so that the allotment of Rs. 25,000 made in the budget at my instance may not lapse. One further point, I should also urge, *viz.*, that whatever proposals are sanctioned should be based on expert advice. These Technical Schools should not be interfered with or attempted to be re-orgnised or improved with the aid of amateur opinion.

Deputy Commissioner's Office, Bangalore, and the District Treasury.

The Bangalore Deputy Commissioner's Office and the District Treasury were inspected by me on the 27th May 1916. The results of inspection are given hereunder.

The Deputy Commissioner's office is constituted in accordance with the scale of establishment sanctioned in Government Order dated the 19th December 1913. In that Government Order the Head-clerkship was ordered to be continued and the three officials—Revenue Head Accountant, Revenue Head Munshi and Judicial Head Munshi—were given an equal grade of pay, namely, Rs. 50 to Rs. 70. The Deputy Commissioner has no control over appointments carrying a pay of above Rs. 40 under existing orders. The result is, at least 6 members of the ministerial establishment are not under his control. The Bangalore office consists, in addition to the above officials, 25 clerks on a pay ranging from Rs. 20 to Rs. 50. The Local Fund branch consists of 5 clerks on a pay ranging from Rs. 15 to Rs. 35 and Conference branch has 4 clerks on a pay ranging from Rs. 15 to Rs. 35.

The general result of the inspection was that the work was not up-to-date, proper supervision was not exercised in regard to revenue collections and there was a balance of Rs. 89,210 under Land Revenue arrears dating from 1893-94 and Rs. 45,061 under old Excise Revenue arrears from 1893-94. The recoveries under Loans were not prompt; periodicals were not submitted on due dates; proper supervision was not exercised over the collection of Municipal Revenues and District Fund Revenues,—under the former there was an arrear of Rs. 3,693 and under the latter, Rs. 15,895. There were over 50 appeals pending disposal of which the oldest is dated 28th July 1914. No information was forthcoming as to the number of old petitions pending and the system of registering them was found to be unsatisfactory as no opportunity exists to watch the progress of these petitions. It was found that copies in revenue cases were granted on three-pie paper and when asked to produce the Government Order authorizing such a procedure, the Deputy Commissioner was not able to refer to any. Necessary instructions were given then and there to rectify the defects noticed.

The District Board accounts registers were also examined and it was generally found that the District Board establishment was inadequate. The supervision over District Fund works was slack and progress unsatisfactory. The district has 22 Unions and 10 Taluk Boards. The progress of works under wells was very slow as the payment made since July 1915 to July 1916 came to only Rs. 3,088. There are a very large number of incomplete works still in hand and it is clear that the local supervision over them is practically nil.

The Muzrai work in this district is pretty heavy—there being 3,453 institutions and there is no separate Muzrai clerk to attend to Muzrai correspondence.

Petition work was left in charge of the dafterband—a very unsatisfactory arrangement—with the result that no attention was paid to petitions or their prompt disposal.

Since the introduction of the Disposal Number System, much of the confusion has disappeared but having regard to the nature of the work in the District Office, I am convinced that in regard to the heavy offices, the Deputy Commissioners should have an Assistant Commissioner at Headquarters so as to enable the latter to attend to routine business under the Deputy Commissioner's personal supervision and the former to attend to the general administration of the District and exercise direct supervision over new schemes and measures. It is also necessary to decentralize authority in the Revenue Department in regard to which proposals have since been framed and discussed in Council. My personal opinion is that the Deputy Commissioner should have complete authority over his whole establishment. At present there is great discontent in the ministerial establishments of the districts in the higher branches as outsiders are often brought in and the middle grade clerks get no opportunity for promotion.

Records require particular attention and all arrears of record work require to be cleared by the appointment of a special establishment.

A very large number of incomplete works under Minor Tanks nearly 18 to 20 in each taluk have been allowed to drag on from year to year and it is hoped that the recent orders to facilitate progress in this direction will help to improve matters.

The District Treasury was last inspected by an Assistant Comptroller in November 1914 and by the Deputy Commissioner in December 1915. There is a great deal of work done in this Treasury which appears to be somewhat unnecessary but as these matters are now under the investigation of a Special Officer, it is not necessary for me to make any further remarks except tl
seems to require urgent re-organization.

NOTES OF THE INSPECTION OF THE AMILDAR'S OFFICE, BANGALORE TALUK, ON TUESDAY THE 30TH MAY 1916.

The Bangalore Taluk Office was inspected on 30th May 1916. The notes of inspection are given below.—

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

This is directly under the supervision of the Sheristedar. The Treasury was last inspected by the Deputy Commissioner about 2 months ago. The District Treasury Officer had also inspected it during the current official year.

The work in this Taluk Treasury is said to be very heavy. Only one accountant as in other taluks is given for this department; but as it is impossible for him to cope with the work, the Amildar has allowed a junardar on Rs. 6 to assist him in copying and compiling statements, etc. This junardar was at the time of inspection posting the entries from Excise chalans in a special register. He is also maintaining the subsidiary register of land revenue.

This taluk has 32 junardars, of whom 6 who are a little literate, are employed in the Taluk Office in various branches, one in the Treasury, one in the Judicial branch, two or three in the Munsi branch and one to help the Head Gumasta. These have no educational qualifications; they are merely peons on Rs. 6 and 7 who are employed on clerical work in more heavily worked branches, and who are appointed to act in short vacancies in the clerical establishment.

It is open to objection to appoint peons with no qualifications worth mentioning to act for clerks and make them do very important and responsible clerical work. But the Deputy Commissioner says that for acting vacancies there is no fixed rule laid down by Government; and that the Amildar has been appointing junardars to get through the work during leave vacancies. It is a question whether these acting appointments of junardars for responsible places should not be subject to the sanction of the Deputy Commissioner, or the Sub-Division Officer. The system requires change and properly qualified men should be appointed. From 7th February 1916 the Head Munshi went on 3 months' privilege leave and in the seriatum arrangements sanctioned by the Deputy Commissioner in his No. 1189, dated 20th January 1916, Gundappa who was a junardar was made to act for the Deputy Gumasta. The Head Munshi has extended his leave by another 3 months and the acting arrangements are recommended to continue. (To No. 1498, dated 17th May 1916.) By such a procedure, junardars continue to do responsible work for long periods.

HEAD GUMASTA'S SECTION.

There are 4 clerks in this section. A junardar is acting for the Deputy Gumasta who is on 6 months' leave.

The Amildar says that in this department, there are over 8,000 papers left unsorted for want of hands. They are all pending. This discloses a serious state of affairs. Deputy Commissioner should be asked to submit proposals to improve matters.

The Arrear List.—It appears that an Arrear List was not being maintained before the present Amildar came to this taluk, two months ago. He says he got one prepared as soon as he took charge. This list is said to include only those records which are actually forthcoming; and records mislaid or not traced at the time do not find a place in the list.

'To' and 'From' Registers.—Two kinds of registers are maintained; one for the references to and from the Deputy Commissioner and the other to and from the

Shekdars. There are 9 hoblis in this taluk. In the District Register, there are up-to-date 1,567 entries, for the current year. Disposals cannot be easily found out unless three years registers are referred to. The system is obsolete and no check can be exercised over pendency of work.

There are separate registers for Darkhasts, Assignments, etc. There is also a separate register for petitions. The forms of these registers are not authorized. This requires attention.

When a petition is referred to a Shekdar it is shown in the register as a disposal. When it is received back from him, it is again entered as a fresh receipt. The Deputy Munshi writes the petition register. His pay is Rs. 12—15. All petitions are dealt with by the Head Munshi, Rs. 25—30. The Deputy Commissioner says that there is a rule to say that petitions should invariably be written on three-pie paper. Petitions for relinquishment are said to be free from stamp duty. I think the three-pie paper rule is a hardship and requires reconsideration.

Amad Register.—This is a general register of all papers received in the Amildar's Office. The total number of papers received up-to-date during the year is shown in this Register as 17,800. This is practically the total of all the registers. The replies to petitions, that is, reports from the Shekdars are entered in a separate register as Shekdars' "from" as already referred to. The Amad Register does not usually show whether and when any reply is received, unless the clerk chooses to note down this information. The Amildar could not say how many petitions were pending from previous years. At present, there is no means of knowing what the arrears are unless they are worked out from this General Register. At present in the absence of the Deputy Munshi, a junardar is in charge of the Petition Register.

Circulars are not filed *subjectwar*; but they are filed *datewar*.

Munshi Section.

There are only two clerks in this section and three junardars. Three years' registers are generally kept with the clerks for reference The registers contain a complete copy of the orders. The "From" registers are merely copies of correspondence. The original correspondence will be altogether in one file and it will be going backward and forward; and except the registers there is no record of correspondence in the office. "To" and "From" registers practically form the entire office record in the absence of the original record itself. If, in the intermediate stage of some correspondence of which the file is not in the office, some petition relating to the same is received, it cannot be dealt with unless the papers are got back.

Records.

The work of the destruction of records is not up-to-date. About 15 or 20 dafters have to be sorted and it would be then time for deciding upon the papers to be destroyed.

Survey and Settlement of the Bangalore Taluk.

The Bangalore Taluk contained 323 villages during the original survey operations between 1872-78. Between this date and Re-survey in 1907-08, the following are the transfers effected :—

10	transferred to	Civil and Military Station
17	Do	Channapatna Taluk.
22	Do	Magadi do
4	Do	Nelamangala do
2	Do	Hoskote do

This brings down the number to 268.

By increasing the units and forming new villages during Re-survey, this number came up to 281 which were resurveyed and settled in 1907-08.

The Nelamangala, Dodballapur and Devanhalli Taluks which were originally surveyed in 1878-79. 1881-82 and 1885-86 gave by transfer to the Bangalore

Taluk 15, 21 and 6 villages respectively or 42 villages in all, bringing thus the total number to 323.

These 42 villages with others constitute the present Hessarghatta hobli. Of these villages, the 15 of the Nelamangala Taluk were re-classified about two years ago, but have not been re-settled yet. This requires explanation.

In the matter of the remaining 27 villages received by transfer from the Dodballapur and Devanhalli Taluks, no steps towards re-survey or settlement have been taken probably because the original survey of these two taluks took place in 1881-82 and 1885-86 respectively

Also one other village, *viz.*, Laggere of the Yesvantpur hobli which at the time of the Re-survey has been acquired by Government for a public purpose, remains to be re-surveyed and settled. The Superintendent, Survey, should be addressed.

Works Inspected by Amildar.

Since 1st July 1915, the Amildar has checked measurements of 10 Maramat, 3 Local Fund and Village Improvement works. As a Rule, no bill is passed without the measurement being checked by the Amildar.

Tour Statement of Amildar.

As gathered from the General Diary of the Amildar, he has during the past 10 months travelled on an average for 19·3 days, and camped out for 8·5 days in each month.

The Travelling Allowance bill drafts have not been maintained in the office. This should be done in future.

Ministerial Branch.

The present Amildar, Mr. C. Suryanarayana Sastri, is a 2nd Class Magistrate.

During the Deputy Commissioner's inspection, he commented at length on Criminal Case No. 129 of 1914-15, which is an ordinary case of simple hurt. This case is still pending. It is explained that in the course of the year there were at least five changes of Amildars and at every change a *de novo* trial was claimed which circumstance was responsible for the long pendency of this case.

All fines are reported to have been duly collected. Rupees fifteen have been written off.

The Amildar says that the total number of criminal cases on his file comes to about 225 per year. He devotes about 15 days every month for criminal work. He devoted 19 days for this work in May last. Practically the whole day is set apart for criminal work. The Amildar comes in the morning and after finishing his criminal work at 5 P.M. proceeds to do revenue work thereafter. Criminal cases are posted only at headquarters under a recent Government order to this effect.

As head of the Police in the taluk, all the diaries of Inspectors and Police correspondence pass through the Amildar. Whatever crime is committed in the taluk, the Amildar is expected to know of it through the Police. Sometimes he makes remarks on the diaries but ordinarily he does not do so. Amildar investigates only heinous offences which are tried by the Sub-Division Officer. The Amildar generally does not interfere with the investigation unless specially asked by the Inspector. Some separation of executive and judicial function is necessary. I think Amildars should be divested of Police function

Collection Work.

The total land revenue of the taluk is about 2½ lakhs; of which arrears of land revenue are about Rs. 50,000. The arrear of excise revenue is about 36,000 rupees. This is made up of only shop-keepers' rent. In some cases deposits have been forfeited. The arrears date from 1896-97. Remission papers to the extent of Rs. 18,000 are said to be pending. Among the items of excise arrears, there is one of Rs. 1,338, Ganjâ shop case. This has been pending for nearly four years. The explanation given is that notice was sent to the Excise Inspector for service

but it was returned unserved for one reason or another. Nothing is known about the solvency of the man and no further steps were taken in the matter. The Amildar says that for want of hands much important work has to be left undone and that reminders are not issued.

The Deputy Commissioner says that work in this Taluk Office is very heavy and that arrears are accumulating for want of sufficient clerical establishment. On his representation for additional hands, the Government sanctioned 2 clerks for a period of six months. (*Vide* G. O. No. 9772, dated 7th May 1915.) When he wrote to Government on the 19th November 1915 for the extension of the period, no orders were passed thereon and the clerks have been disbanded after the period. On the 11th March 1916, the Deputy Commissioner appears to have again written to the Revenue Commissioner applying for an additional establishment of two hands and one Sheristadar to clear off heavy arrears, and seeking urgent orders. No reply appears to have been received. The question of strengthening the establishment requires immediate attention.

Contingent Register.

No permanent advance is given for tour charges and advances to servants, etc. A sum of Rs. 35 is allowed for contingencies. This advance is meant for ordinary office expenses. The contingent bill is countersigned by the Deputy Commissioner and then cashed in the Taluk Treasury. The State Stationery Department supplies only paper and all other articles of stationery have to be purchased locally; and even paper is sent only once a year. When that is exhausted, it is to be purchased from the contingencies. The system requires revision.

Local Boards and Municipal.

This taluk has got three Unions, Yelahanka, Kengeri and Begur. The Amildar is the President but the Shekdar is the Chairman.

Contribution is not properly collected in all cases, on account of bad season and other difficulties. There are 4 new works and 9 incomplete works in the taluk.

Raiyats' contribution is 2,040 rupees. Of this, about Rs. 1,600 has yet to be collected in cash.

There is only one Tank Panchayet in the taluk.

There is a Sanitary Inspector attached to the taluk. The Deputy Commissioner says that he is a very intelligent and well-qualified man. All estimates are prepared by him. There are 6 well works in progress now. Estimates for more works costing Rs. 6,000 appear to have been sent up but not sanctioned yet. Works are taken up as petitions therefor are received. Twenty petitions are now said to be pending besides those for which estimates are already prepared. It is very hard to find contractors for well works and the reason is said to be due to hard rock being found. Sometimes works have to be given up in the middle for this reason. There is one such instance in which raiyats are said to have already contributed to the cost of nearly Rs. 300 out of an estimated expenditure of Rs. 500 and the work had to be given up just when hard rock was found, as the contractors pleaded their utter inability to go on further. No bill, however, is said to have been passed for it. Half work has been done at the cost of the raiyats and the other half had to be done at Government cost when the work had to be given up.

The Amildar practically does every thing in the way of collecting contribution, for opening up new schools, inspecting them and advising the Economic Superintendent where schools can be opened, etc.

Agricultural work also takes away a good portion of his time. He has to dispose of applications for loans, collect arrears and take necessary steps for the application of the loan amount to the proper purpose for which it was granted.

There are now—

31	applications for	takavi	....	.... Rs. 5,600
37	do	land improvement	....	,, 16,300

The allotment is only Rs. 3,500. It is better to apply for more grant under this head. The Head Gumasta looks after loan work. As soon as the grant of a

loan is sanctioned, it is entered in the repayment register, one page being utilized for each application. Under the new rules it appears that only one register is required to be maintained. Extract of each page is sent to the Comptroller. Both the Deputy Commissioner and the Amildar represent that an additional hand is necessary for this loan work, which is of a very important and responsible character.

Concluding Remarks.

There is no doubt that the office is in a hopeless state for want of sufficient number of hands. Current work suffers very seriously for want of clerical help. Moreover, the Amildar does not appear to possess any power to grant leave to his establishment even for a month. The Treasury is located in an inconvenient place. There does not appear to be much safety. The office building also appears to be very unsatisfactory. This is said to be an old Sergeant's building which is quite unsuited for an important office like that of the Bangalore Taluk Office. A new up-to-date office is necessary.

Conclusion.

1. Registers require revision.
2. Establishment requires strengthening.
3. New office building has to be constructed.
4. The Amildar in this taluk requires relief by the appointment of a Deputy Amildar as his Assistant.
5. Definite proposals may be called for from the Deputy Commissioner.

Survey Superintendent's Office.

This office was inspected on the 2nd June 1916 immediately after the undersigned prepared a memorandum on the question of re-settlement operations in the State which is in a confidential cover in the connected Secretariat file.

The office consists of 4 Branches.—

(1) Village Offices Remuneration or Potgi Branch,
(2) Settlement Branch,
(3) Inam Branch and the
(4) General Correspondence Branch.

Having regard to the large volume of work that must be got through during re-settlement operations, it is necessary to re-organize the Superintendent's office establishment. There is besides, considerable delay in the Taluk offices in furnishing the Settlement Department with information and accounts. It was represented that it sometimes takes two years. Definite proposals should be called for from the Deputy Commissioners to rectify this serious defect.

There is no Settlement Manual in the Mysore State and I think that it is necessary that one should be compiled in Kanarese, bringing all orders, instructions and procedure up-to-date.

Hitherto, the Settlement Department has been asked to do all kinds of miscellaneous work and the Survey establishments have been indented upon for such work with the result that re-survey and re-settlement work suffered. It should be made a rule that the regular re-settlement and re-survey establishments should be left intact and a reserve staff of surveyors in charge of one Field officer should be maintained for all miscellaneous work in the districts. It is a well known fact that with the re-survey the importance of maintaining survey and boundary marks has to some extent been lost sight of, as there is no regular establishment for such work yet provided for in the State. Additional establishment is necessary for maintenance and a suitable number of shekdars may be appointed for the purpose

The Central College, the Central Jail and the Vaccine Institute were inspected by the undersigned during the first week of June.

The Central College was inspected mainly with the object of gaining some knowledge of the accommodation and equipment.

The Central Jail inspection disclosed many matters which require the attention of Government specially in regard to the development of the Industrial branch. The Jail is now located in a building which appears to be somewhat out-of-date and unsuitable; and a modern up-to-date Central Jail requires to be constructed and the industrial section developed so as to make the Jail entirely self-supporting. All this can be done when Government arranges for expert advice in the matter.

Vaccine Institute is now located in a building which is totally unsuited for the purpose. The work of the Institute is more or less at a stand-still and shows no progress. Pending the re-organization of the Sanitary Department, it is understood that nothing definite can be done. Under the new scheme, however, the Vaccine Institute requires a thorough re-organization.

Office of the Director of Agriculture.

The office of the Director of Agriculture as well as the Agricultural Laboratory attached to it were inspected on the 3rd of June 1916 and the undersigned was struck very much by the many interesting experiments and investigations that were being carried on. Utilizing the Laboratory for research work in allied departments has since received consideration and more accommodation appears to be necessary to adapt this most useful institution to the growing needs of the Agricultural as well as other departments.

Revenue Commissioner's Office.

The Revenue Commissioner's office was inspected in June in view of the proposals of the Revenue Commissioner for the re-organization thereof and the notes of inspection are already on record in the connected file in the Secretariat.

The Comptroller's Office.

The Comptroller's office was inspected with the then Second Member in view of the proposals of Mr. Chakravarti for the re-organization of his office involving a large additional recurring expenditure. The conclusion was arrived at that no sanction need be given for additional hands as the question is at present under detailed examination of an expert outside officer.

TOUR AND INSPECTION NOTES OF Mr. A. R. BANERJI, C.I.E., I.C.S., MEMBER OF COUNCIL, IN THE MYSORE DISTRICT.

September 1916.

With the concurrence of the Dewan communicated in his D. O. letter, dated the 29th August 1916, the undersigned made a tour in the Mysore District with the main object of getting into touch with the Revenue administration of the district and with the educational institutions thereof and the itineration work was fixed in consultation with the Deputy Commissioner as follows:—

8th Sept. 1916 ...	... Leave Bangalore for Sivasamudram.
9th do ...	... Halt at Sivasamudram.
10th do ...	... Leave Sivasamudram for Mysore.
11th, 12th, 13th, 14th & 15th Sept. 1916	... Halt at Mysore.
16th do ...	... Mysore to Hunsur and back.
17th do ...	... Mysore to Nanjangud and back.
18th do ...	... Mysore to Bangalore inspecting Seringapatam and Channapatna *en route*.

Sivasamudram was reached about noon on the 8th September and during the halt there, inspection was made of the headworks, the dam and the channels and the generating and transformer stations, the new Turbine works, etc., and a general idea was gained of the Power Station and its working. The most striking feature is that the whole establishment—subordinate as well as superior—at Sivasamudram does not include a single European officer and is under the direction of a Mysorean as the Chief Operator who was trained in the United States. The spirit of unity and good feeling that was exhibited during the sports amongst all grades of officers was a most desirable feature noticeable in the Bluff Colony. But from the conversation with the Chief Electrical Engineer who was present throughout, it appeared that the establishment laboured under certain disadvantages and that proposals made for the improvement in that direction were still awaiting orders of Government. In June 1915, the Chief Electrical Engineer, Mr. Forbes submitted a detailed scheme in continuation of his letter of the 7th May 1915 which contained proposals for certain scholarships for training the present and future officers of the Cauvery Power Scheme and it appears that both these letters are still awaiting orders of Government! In the later communication Mr. Forbes recommended that the Officiating Chief Operator at Sivasamudram should be deputed to the United States for the Congress to be held in San Francisco in September 1915. It is not clear why the Secretariat has not submitted the communication referred to above for the orders of Government as yet. The scholarship scheme was an elaborate one and likely to prove very useful for the purpose of keeping up a high standard amongst the officers of the Department and having regard to the larger developments in future and to the growing needs of this department it seems desirable to take the scheme into consideration at once. I have obtained copies of these communications from Mr. Forbes.

They are (1) Letter 275, dated 7th May 1915. (2) Letter C. L. 6, dated 18th June 1915.

On the way from Sivasamudram to Mysore a halt was made at Malvalli and a cursory inspection was made of the Taluk Office. The following educational institutions were also visited:—

Malvalli Panchama School.
Malvalli Anglo-Vernacular School.
Malvalli Fort Girls' School.
Madigahatti Panchama School.
Peta Hindustani Girls' School.
Peta Kannada Boys' School.

The notes of inspection are given below :—

Malvalli Taluk Office.

The building was found to be in a neglected condition. The annual petty construction and repairs were not evidently attended to. From a general state of the work in the Taluk Office it appeared to be desirable to transfer the Amildar whose work was not satisfactory. A detailed inspection was, however, not made. Malvalli Taluk happens to be under the direct charge of the Deputy Commissioner Being far removed from the headquarters, the supervision and control of the Deputy Commissioner over the Amildar are inadequate. It is necessary to place Malvalli under a Sub-Division Officer and to re-distribute the taluks of this district under a more workable basis. The Deputy Commissioner who was with me at the time of inspection agrees with this view.

Educational Institutions.

(1) *Malvalli Panchama School.*—This is a Middle School for Panchamas The accommodation is insufficient and the staff inadequate. Three recommendations were made by the Circle Inspector, *viz.*, for providing another building, for sanctioning an additional hand on Rs. 10 per mensem and for the sanctioning a grant of Rs. 4 for the night school. These recommendations were made in May 1916 and orders had not been issued on the date of inspection that is, 10th September 1916.

(2) *Malvalli Anglo-Vernacular School.*—The attendance was 171 out of a total of 206. The result of the public examination was fair but the building in which the Kannada classes are located requires immediate repairs, the flooring being insanitary and broken up.

(3) *Malvalli Fort Girls' School.*—Attendance 50 out of a total of 67. There is a trained Head Mistress on a pay of Rs. 20 besides three male teachers. The school is located in a rented building for which Rs. 5 per mensem is paid. Contingent amount is only eight annas which is totally insufficient. The building is not very suitable, the girls are crowded in the main hall and the side-rooms and sanitary principles are not adhered to.

(4) *Madigahatti Panchama School.*—This consists of only one infant class with a practical instruction class in leather and having been opened only a few days ago it is too early to express any opinion as to its condition.

(5) *Peta Hindustani Girls' School.*—This is another of the Girls, schools which require greater attention. Teaching is up to the 4th standard and there are six classes but only one mistress is in charge of these 6 classes. The attendance is 48 out of a total of 50. The Department should immediately provide another Mistress as an Assistant to sub-divide the work of teaching.

(6) *Peta Kannada Boys' School.*—Attendance 186 out of a total of 189, but there are only 4 teachers. The school building is totally unsuited and flooring is insanitary. There are only 15 benches for 189 students and both as regards staff and equipment this school requires immediate attention. It was explained that two more teachers have been recommended but not sanctioned.

During the halt at Mysore between the 10th and 15th September, the following offices and Educational Institutions were inspected on the dates noted against each :—

11th September—The Deputy Commissioner's office, and District Forest and District Excise offices.

12th September—Visit to the Kannambadi Reservoir Works.

13th September—Mysore Taluk Office, Municipal Assistant Engineer's Office, general inspection of the Mysore City Municipality, model houses, Sewage farm, market, proposed schemes of improvement and extension and Mysore Veterinary Hospital.

14th September—Home Education classes, Ittigegud, Home Education classes, Chamaraj-Mohalla, Institution for the deaf mute and blind, Widows Home, Maharani's College Hostel, Maharani's College and the Training College.

15th September—Central Panchama Boarding School, Collegiate High School, Mysore Wesleyan Mission High School, Mari-Mallappa's High School Church of England Zenana Mission, Urdu Girls' School, Chamarajendra Technical Institute and Public Library.

REVENUE OFFICES.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Correspondence.—The new Disposal Number System has been introduced with effect from the 1st July 1916 but the establishment has not become quite familiar with its details. There is, however, considerable improvement in the methods of work owing to the adoption of the system, noticeable in all the branches of the office.

Under the general rule contained on page 23, paragraph 5 of the Revenue Manual, all correspondence relating to Land Revenue matters between the Deputy Commissioner and the Amildar should, as a rule, pass through the Assistant Commissioner in charge of a Taluk. But as, under the Code, many of the powers of the Deputy Commissioner can be exercised by the Assistant Commissioner, considerable reduction of correspondence in the Deputy Commissioner's office, so far as the Amildars are concerned, can be effected if delegation of such powers is made on a wider scale. It is the vernacular correspondence of the Amildars that is likely to create difficulties in following the Disposal Number System especially as the Taluk offices still keep the To and From Registers and follow a system which is totally obsolete.

Business Statement.—There is no uniformity as regards the submission of Business Statement showing the pendency of correspondence in the subordinate offices. The Amildars submit in some cases through the Assistant Commissioner and in others direct to the Deputy Commissioner, quarterly business statements in Form No. 2. The Assistant Commissioners and the Deputy Commissioners submit business statements—one direct to Government half-yearly and one to the Revenue Commissioner quarterly in Form No. 1. It is necessary to issue consistent rules to ensure uniformity as regards these returns and to provide for a review of them by superior authority. At present the Deputy Commissioner does not review the Assistant Commissioner's quarterly returns but sends them in original to the Revenue Commissioner. The Revenue Commissioner records the Assistant Commissioners' returns as well as those of the Deputy Commissioners. The Deputy Commissionors review the business statements of the Amildars every quarter but the reviews are generally belated. For instance, the last review by the Mysore Deputy Commissioner of the Amildar's statements was with reference to the quarter ending 31st March 1916. There are several orders apparently issued on the subject which require to be co-ordinated and reconciled. For instance the Revenue Commissioner's order of 8th September 1910 requiring the submission of the half-yearly list of pending papers three months old and also rules of office procedure issued in G. O. 5203, dated 23rd November 1914, requiring monthly pending lists, require to be superseded. This G. O. has not been referred to in the G. O. introducing the Disposal Number System. There is besides another G. O. dated the 28th October 1915, regarding half-yearly return of Business Statement to be directly submitted to Government. This does not appear to have been enforced.

My recommendations as regards systematizing business and exercising supervision over pendency are—

1. That Amildars should submit quarterly Business Statements to their Sub-Division Officers who should review them regularly.
2. That the Assistant Commissioners in charge of Sub-Divisions should similarly submit quarterly business statements to the Deputy Commissioners who should similarly review them regularly.
3. That the Deputy Commissioners should submit half-yearly business statements to the Revenue Commissioner who should review them regularly.
4. Copies of reviews should be invariably submitted to the next higher authority namely—Assistant Commissioner to the Deputy Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner to the Revenue Commissioner, and the Revenue Commissioner to the Government.

5. All the orders at present in force in regard to this matter should be carefully examined and revised Government order should be passed.

For the proper enforcement of the Disposal Number System which appears to have been working satisfactorily certain additional instructions are necessary. I would suggest that the Efficiency Audit Officer be requested to visit two or three heavy District Offices, inspect the progress made up-to-date, find out the difficulties experienced and draw up a set of supplementary instructions on the subject. In the Mysore District Office certain additional registers are kept although they are not authorized, for instance, distribution list, index and disposal of petitions.

One grave defect noticed in the office is that there is no date stamp to show the date of receipt of papers in the office. Instructions have been issued to procure one immediately.

The Deputy Commissioner of Mysore is also the District Registrar and has three clerks. He has received 25 appeals against refusals. It seems desirable to relieve the Deputy Commissioner of the Registration work and to appoint two or three District Registrars for the whole State.

Land Records.—No quarterly statements have been submitted according to the Land Revenue Rules and there does not appear to be any periodical inspection of boundary and survey marks. The question of the maintenance of survey and boundary marks and land records requires to be taken up in earnest. At present a surveyor on Rs. 70 attached to the District Office attends to Sub-Division work. He does not know English and he is appointed by the Revenue Commissioner. His diary goes to the Superintendent of Survey who can exercise no manner of check over his work. There is no system in vogue by which regular schools may be held to train up village officers in survey work. All these matters require to be elaborated in consultation with the Superintendent of Survey and Settlement. It is quite clear that the Deputy Commissioners exercise no supervision over this important branch of revenue work. In this connection my remarks on the inspection of the Survey Head office may be perused.

Inspection.—The inspection work of the Deputy Commissioners should be more methodical; and although it may not be desirable to insist on the rigid rule that all Taluk Offices should be inspected by them once a year it is necessary to insist that every Taluk Office should be inspected by them at least once in two years. The Assistant Commissioners in charge of Sub-Divisions should invariably inspect their Taluk Offices once a year and the form prescribed for such inspection (see pages 114—116 of the Revenue Manual) is out of date. It appears that the Deputy Commissioners do not review these inspection reports made by the Assistant Commissioners but submit them to the Revenue Commissioner. The Deputy Commissioner should be responsible for the revenue work of his district and not serve merely as a post office. He should submit copies of his reviews to the Revenue Commissioner. It does not appear that the Deputy Commissioner has inspected any Sub-Division office of this district.

Revenue collection.—The Demand, collection and balance for June shows that the total demand including arrears is Rs. 6,13,394. Out of this the old arrears amount to Rs. 2,93,187. The collection work of the district comes to about 62 to 69 per cent which is not satisfactory. The arrears date from 1882. It was said that about Rs. 26,000 might be remitted and that Rs. 17,000 have already been remitted. These figures still leave a large amount for collection.

The Taluk Demand collection and balance accounts do not tally with the actual state of affairs and no reconciliation has been attempted in the revenue accounts between village and taluk and between taluk and district, so far as revenue collections go. As regards arrears under overdue instalments there are 18,000 under Agricultural Banks, Rs. 5,000 under takavi loans, and Rs. 10,000 under land improvement loans. These arrears should be collected without delay.

Appeals.—No register is prescribed for entering appeals presented to the Deputy Commissioner. It appears that the form in use in the Revenue Commissioner's office is adopted here unofficially. Some of the appeal records were examined and a few matters of policy regarding disposal may be noted here.

In appeal No. 55 the order was to the effect that the appeal was allowed. On examining the grounds for doing so, it was found that the Deputy Commissioner

held that no sale was necessary as the defaulter was willing to pay the arrears. The Sub-Division Officer had confirmed the sale. It is obvious that if the sale had been held under the revenue procedure, the willingness of the defaulter to pay the arrears at the stage of appeal cannot be a valid ground for cancellation of the sale.

In appeals Nos. 4 and 5, the orders appear to be contradictory. On the 5th of January 1916 it was ordered that the appeals were dismissed and the sales confirmed. On the 12th January orders were issued cancelling the sale. The man appears to be a persistent defaulter and every concession was shown to him which he did not avail of.

In appeal No. 24, the sale was similarly cancelled but the appellants from the records did not deserve any consideration.

The appellate authority in disposing of these appeals against revenue sales for arrears should exercise greater discrimination. Collection work cannot be facilitated if revenue sales are so lightly treated in appeal.

Loan applications.—Five takavi loan applications and 14 applications for land improvement were pending on the date of inspection. Last year about Rs. 600 lapsed. These applications should be promptly disposed of after necessary enquiries.

Records and Treasury.—The Treasury strong room is most inconvenient. Some arrangement for lighting it is necessary. Proposals for the revision of the Treasury establishment were found pending from October 1914. Something urgent is desirable in this direction. There was an extra record clerk on Rs. 20 sanctioned for a limited period but he was dispensed with from the 24th July last. Application for his continuance was made on the 19th July but no reply was received. This Treasury requires a few extra hands to cope with the work.

All the English records have remained unsorted for want of establishment.

The arrangement of rooms for the Sub-Division Assistant Commissioner's office, District Economic Superintendent's office, the District Sanitary office and the District office, etc., is liable to be disturbed twice a year owing to the D.R.A. meetings and the Economic Conference. This necessitates a certain amount of confusion in the records.

District Board Staff.—The District Board Head office staff is insufficient and yet for every Local Fund work, D. P. W. registers are maintained. There is no draughtsman and no professional staff is employed for the Head office to check. The Maramat Engineer is not utilized for Local Fund works. The Taluk Sanitary Inspector who attends to local fund works in rural areas is appointed by the Deputy Commissioner. There is no form prescribed for his diary which goes to the Health Officer. No separate registers are prescribed for Special Grant works such as well works. All these points require attention and orders may be issued when the District Boards are re-constituted and their functions revised in the Local Self-Government scheme.

Taluk Office, Mysore.

There is a proper distribution of work amongst the staff which was examined. There is a separate Muzrai clerk in this Taluk office as well as a separate Village Improvement clerk. There is one record-keeper and one dafterband. In the Nagadi branch there is one junardar and in the Munshi branch there are two junardars working.

From the revenue business return for the year ending 30th June 1916, it appears that the pendency under Darkhast is heavy. Ordinary co-ordinate references numbering about 457 were also shown as pending. The pendency of 50 under petitions is apparently misleading as all petitions sent to subordinate officers for report are entered as disposed of.

Collections.—On the 1st of September 1916 the balance under current amounted to Rs. 19,846-6-1, of which Rs. 12,863 represented the amount to be recovered by co-ercive process. It was represented that nearly half of this was due to Cauvery Reservoir works. There does not appear to be any correct data in the Taluk office as regards the actual balance under the various heads. The vernacular accounts should be carefully checked and all discrepancies reconciled. Triplicate receipt books have not been supplied to this Taluk office yet, which should be done forthwith. The arrears of the Taluk date from the year 1882 and as no information is available, small and large sums have been brought forward in the arrear list year after year without any attempt to remove them from the accounts or collect them. The old arrears amount to Rs. 39,513.

There were 10 well works in progress involving a total expenditure of Rs. 2,230 out of which only Rs. 853 were spent up to the date of inspection. The amount of contribution from villagers came to Rs. 1,419 and the amount of Government grant Rs. 1,170. There were three works for which Rs. 180, Rs. 100 and Rs. 80 respectively were collected from the villagers but the estimates have not yet been sanctioned. Premature collection of contribution from the raiyats should be avoided.

Village Improvement Work.—The total number of villages in the taluk is 167. Fifty-five committees were constituted for single villages and 23 for groups of villages. The total number of committees is thus 78 of which 72 were for Government villages and 6 in the inam villages. Forty-two of these committees have been attending to three of their essential duties. The total amount collected on account of the village fund was Rs. 950-13-0 but there was one pass-book for the whole amount. The Amildar explains that the amounts collected in the villages for the village common fund are kept in the Progress Committee's savings bank account. He further explains that the amount mentioned above namely Rs. 950 is not correct. The total amount is only Rs. 438-10. This explanation was subsequently given. No proper account has therefore been maintained in the Taluk office to show exactly what amount belongs to the villagers. The savings bank account shows many other items contribution—for a chavadi, contribution to the pay of the aided schoolmaster, contribution to a school-house, etc. Several other items of contribution have not been entered in the savings bank pass-book but kept in revenue deposits since 1914. These are given below:—

		Re.	a,	p.
Contribution to the pay of the aided school master of	Doddamargowdanahalli ...	18	1	7
Do	Keelanpura ...	30	0	0
Do	Bugatahalli ...	5	0	0
Do	Melhalli ...	30	0	0
Do	Ramanahalli ...	30	0	0
Contribution for a school building at Choranhalli	... ...	25	0	0
	Total ...	138	1	7

It is not clear why these contributions have been kept in deposit for so long a period without being utilized. As regards the village common fund itself, a printed

circular has been issued by the Deputy Commissioner which is appended to these notes. In forwarding the appeal the Deputy Commissioner issued an executive order directing the collection of funds in accordance with instructions issued and insisting that the funds should be completely collected before the end of December 1915. The procedure prescribed was that the amount collected should be deposited in the name of village committees concerned and until the receipt of the pass-book from the District Treasury, the amount should be kept in revenue deposit and that on receipt of pass-books they should be credited to savings bank deposits. I think these orders go far beyond the intentions of Government. The village funds thus collected pass out of the hands of the villagers and are regarded more or less as additional taxation. The present Deputy Commissioner agreed with this view and was instructed to withdraw such of the instructions as were objectionable. The village fund should remain with the village committees and be spent according to their wishes as far as possible subject to such general supervision as may be necessary of local officers.

A statement showing 58 works carried out by the villagers without any Government aid was shown to me. From this one gathers that 35 miles of road costing Rs. 4,471, water-supply works costing Rs. 2,276, temples costing Rs. 3,266, village sanitation works costing Rs. 2,277 and other miscellaneous works at a total cost of Rs. 12,805 were executed. It is not clear on what data this statement was prepared and there was no information on record in the Taluk office to show that inspection of these works was done by the Amildar. There appears to be a tendency to swell up the figures and make an elaborate list for statistical purposes.

Tank Restoration.—There being very few tanks in the proper sense of the term in the taluk, work under this was practically nil. There is one panchayet in the taluk for a major tank under the charge of the Public Works Department and the Amildar reports that the panchayet is not working satisfactorily.

Unions.—There are five Unions in the taluk for which the Amildar is the President. These Unions require a good deal more attention. The amount to the credit of each Union is not now spent for the benefit of the Union and there is much apathy and discontent on that account. These Unions apparently exist only in name.

Records.—The record room was in order but 122 dafters are still unsorted and 160 dafters sorted for destruction have not yet been destroyed.

Pendency in Darkhast Cases.—The oldest darkhast cases pending relate to 1911-12. The Amildar should dispose of old cases without delay.

Accommodation.—The office is located in an old building rather scattered and unfit for the purposes of Taluk adminstration. The clerks are in different places and no manner of supervision is possible. An up-to-date Taluk office should be built in Mysore.

ಸಂಪದಭ್ಯುದಯ ಸಮಾಜದ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಾಹಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಬೇಕಾದ ದ್ರವ್ಯ ಸಹಾಯ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಮೂಲಕ ಸಮಸ್ತ ಜನರಿಗೂ ಶ್ರುತಪಡಿಸುವದೇನಂದರೆ:—

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1. ಯಾವ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾದರೂ ದ್ರವ್ಯ ಸಹಾಯ ಬೇಕೆಂಬುವದು ಎಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ತಿಳಿದ ವಿಷಯವಾಗಿರುತ್ತೆ. ಈ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಪದಭ್ಯುದಯದ ಸಮಾಜವು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿತವಾದ ಲಾಗಾಯಿತು ಅನೇಕ ಉಪಯುಕ್ತವಾದ ಕೆಲಸಗಳು ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಾ ಇರುವದು ಕೂಡಾ ಎಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ತಿಳಿದ ವಿಷಯವೇ ಆಗಿರುತ್ತೆ. ಈ ಕೆಲಸಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ ಜನಗಳಿಂದ ಯಾವರೀತಿ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬಹುದು ಎಂಬುವದು ಈ ಸಮಾಜದ ಯೋಚನೆಗೆ ಬಳಪಟ್ಟ ವಿಷಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬಂದು ಮುಖ್ಯವಾದ ಅಂಶವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರತಿ ವರ್ಷದ ಪ್ರೊಗ್ರಾಮಿಗೂ ಕೇರುತ್ತಾ ಇದೆ.

2. 1914ನೇ ಇಸವಿ ಫೆಬ್ರವರಿ ತಿಂಗಳಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಜಟ್ಟಿದ ಗೌನ್ಮೆಂಟ್ ಆರ್ಡರ್ ಅನುಸರಿಸಿ ಗ್ರಾಮಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಕೆಲಸಕ್ಕೆ ನಿರ್ಮಿಟ್ಟಿರುವ ಕಮಿಟಿಗಳ ಕೆಲಸಕ್ಕೂ ಬದಸ್ತಾರು ಹಣವನ್ನು ವದಗಿಸುವ ವಿಷಯವು ಯೋಚನೆಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ವಿಷಯವಾಗಿರುತ್ತೆ.

3. ಪ್ರತಿ ಡಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ಟ್ ಕಮಿಟಿಯಲ್ಲೂ 5,000–0–0 ರೂಪಾಯಿ, ಪ್ರತಿ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಪ್ರೊಗ್ರೆಸ್ ಕಮಿಟಿಯಲ್ಲೂ 2,000–0–0 ರೂಪಾಯಿ, ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರತಿ ಗ್ರಾಮಕ್ಕೂ 50–0–0 ರೂಪಾಯಿ, ಈ ರೀತಿ ಹಣ ವದಗಿದರೆ ತಕ್ಕಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಉಪಯುಕ್ತವಾದ ಕೆಲಸ ನಡಿಯಬಹುದೆಂದು ಮೈಕರ್ಬಾ ದಿವಾಣ ಸಾಹೇಬರವರ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವಾಗಿರುತ್ತೆ. ಈ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ಮಾಜೆ ಮಜಕೂರು 13ನೆ ತಾರೀಖಿನಲ್ಲಿ ನಡದ ಡಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ಟ್ ಕಮಿಟಿ ಮೀಟಿಂಗಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಚರ್ಚಿಸಲಾಗಿ ಗ್ರಾಮ ಬಂದಕ್ಕೆ ಸರಾಸರಿ ಮೇರೆ 50–0–0 ರೂಪಾಯಿನಂತೆ ಪಸೂಲ್ಮಾತುವದೆಂದು ಕಮಿಟಿಯವರು ತೀರ್ಮಾನ ಮಾಡಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಈ ತೀರ್ಮಾನ ಫಲಕಾರಿಯಾಗಲು ಯಾವ ರೀತಿ ಏರ್ಪಾಡು ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಯೋಚಿಸಿದ್ದರಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಕೆಳಗೆ ನಮೂದಿಸಿರುವದು ಯುಕ್ತವಾದ್ದೆಂದು ತೋರಿಬರುತ್ತೆ.

4. ಪ್ರತಿ ಗ್ರಾಮದಲ್ಲೂ ಎಷ್ಟು ವಕ್ಕಲುಗಳಿವೆ ಎಂಬುವ ಪಟ್ಟಿಯನ್ನು ಕ್ಯಾನುಬೋಗರು ತಯಾರ್ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು. ಈ ವಕ್ಕಲುಗಳ ಪೈಕಿ ಏನೂ ಕೊಡಲು ಚೈತನ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲದ ನಿರ್ಗತಿಕರು ಯಾರೆಂಬುವದನ್ನೂ ಮತ್ತು ದ್ರವ್ಯ ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡಲು ಉಪಪತ್ತಿಯುಳ್ಳವರ-ಪೈಕಿ ಆಯಾಯಾ ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಮಳೆ ಬೆಳೆ ಸ್ಥಿತಿ ನೋಡಿ ಯಾರ್ಯಾರು ಎಷ್ಟೆಷ್ಟು ಪೊಖಲಗನ್ನು ಯಾವ ತೊಂದರೆಯೂ ಇಲ್ಲದೆ ಕೊಡಬಹುದು ಎಂಬುವದನ್ನೂ ಆಯಾಯಾ ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಕಮಿಟಿಯವರು ಅಥವಾ ಕಮಿಟಿ ಇಲ್ಲದವಕಡೆ ಆಯಾಯಾ ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಮುಖಂಡರು ತೀರ್ಮಾನಿಸಿ ಪಟ್ಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಷರಾ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಕಮಿಟಿಯವರು ಅಥವಾ ಮುಖಂಡರು ಅನ್ಯಾಯ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದು ಮುಂದೆ ಫಿರ್ಯಾದು ಬರದೆ ಇರಲು ಸದರಿ ಪಟ್ಟಿಯನ್ನು ಆಮಲ್ದಾರ್ರು ಬಂದಾವರ್ತಿ ನೋಡಿ ಅವಶ್ಯಕವಾದ ತನಿಖೆಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿ ನ್ಯೂನತೆಗಳಿಲ್ಲದಂತೆ ಸರಿಪಡಿಸಿ ಪಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ರುಜು ಮಾಡಿ ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಕಮಿಟಿ ಯಾ ಮುಖಂಡರಿಗೆ ವಾಪಸು ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಅದರಂತೆ ಹಣದ ವಸೂಲಿಗೆ ಸದರಿ ಕಮಿಟಿಯವರು ಯಾ ಮುಖಂಡರು ಕೂಡಲೆ ಉಪಕ್ರಮಿಸಬೇಕು. ಹಣ ಕೊಡುವ ಪ್ರತಿ ಕುಳಕ್ಕೂ ಕ್ರಮವಾದ ರಸೀತಿ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು. ಹಣ ಕೊಡುವವರೂ ಕೂಡಾ ತಾವು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವ ಹಣಕ್ಕೆ ರಸೀತಿ ಅಪೇಕ್ಷಿಸಿ ಪಡೆಯಬೇಕು. ಮತ್ತು ವಾರಕ್ಕೊಂದಾವರ್ತಿ ವಸೂಲಾದ ಹಾಗೆಲ್ಲಾ ಹಣವನ್ನು ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಸೇವಿಂಗ್ಸ್ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಡಿಪಾಜಿಟ್ ಇಡಬೇಕು. ಈ ಹಣದ ಪೈಕಿ ಗ್ರಾಮಕ್ಕೆ ಸುಮಾರು ಎರಡು ರೂಪಾಯಿನಂತೆ ಡಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ಟ್ ಕಮಿಟಿಗೋಸ್ಕರವೂ, ಗ್ರಾಮಕ್ಕೆ ಸುಮಾರು ಐದು ರೂಪಾಯಿನಂತೆ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಕಮಿಟಿಗೋಸ್ಕರವೂ, ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಉಳಿದದ್ದನ್ನು ಆಯಾಯಾ ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಉಪಯೋಗಕ್ಕಾಗಿದೇ ಸೇವಿಂಗ್ಸ್ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಇಡುತ್ತೆ.

15-11-1915
ಮೈಸೂರು.

A. SUBRAMANYA IYER,
ಡಿಪ್ಯುಟಿ ಕಮಿಷನರ್, ಮತ್ತು ಡಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ಟ್ ಕಮಿಟಿ ಪ್ರೆಸಿಡೆಂಟ್,
ಮೈಸೂರು ಡಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ಟ್.

Abstract of Kanarese Circular No. 31, dated 15th November 1915, issued by A. Subrahmanya Iyer, Esq., Deputy Commissioner and President, District Committee, Mysore District.

FROM

The Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District.

To

All Amildars, Deputy Amildar and Special Deputy Amildars in the District.

1. The above Officers are required to explain the contents of the accompanying appeal to all the raiyats and by means of encouragement and particular interest, see that the objects of Government are fulfilled. Copies of the appeal should also be affixed in a public place, *viz.*, the village Chavadis.

2. Lists of raiyats in each village who can afford to make contributions should be prepared and checked in accordance with the instructions in the last para of the appeal and the collection of funds should be taken up. Weekly Progress Reports in the prescribed form should be submitted to the Deputy Commissioner every Monday. The amount of the fund should be completely collected before the end of December 1915, or at the latest before 15th January 1916.

3. The amounts, as they are collected, should be deposited in the name of the Village Committees concerned. Till the receipt of pass-books from the District Treasury, the amounts should be kept in Revenue deposit and on the receipt of the pass-books they should be credited to Savings Bank Deposits.

4. As the charges for printing the copies of the appeal and receipt books sent to them have to be borne by the Progress Committees for the present, the bills received on that account from the Printing Office should be paid immediately.

Cauvery Reservoir Works.

On the 12th September, the Cauvery Reservoir works were inspected in company with the Superintending Engineer, Mr. Subba Rao. The inspection comprised a view of discharge through sluices and over the weir, inspection of works in progress, inspection of mortar mills and testing sheds, inspection of workshop, inspection of plans and photographs, and inspection of the Special Land Acquisition Officer's office.

After the inspection several of the raiyats affected by the acquisition who had gathered, were spoken to and it appeared that they had several grievances. There are about 3,867 claims still remaining to be settled and the Special Land Acquisition Officer was requested to see to the prompt disposal of these claims as much of the arrears under land revenue collections are due to them.

Inquiry was also made into the work of the Special Amildar for the development of sugarcane cultivation and it was ascertained that the raiyats were not willing to pay such a high rate as Rs. 25 per acre as contribution. Some of the block maps were examined and it was ascertained that pending the construction of all the channels, the position of the blocks may also have to be altered. A detailed survey of the possibilities of sugarcane cultivation therefore has to be made as a preliminary measure and unless the lands are definitely fixed it does not appear that taking of mutchalikas at this stage would be of much use.

In connection with the Hemagiri anicut and channels, local enquiry was made and as a result, a draft order has already been put up disposing of this complicated and vexed question.

13th September 1916.—The whole morning of this date was devoted to the inspection of the Mysore City and a detailed inspection of the plans and designs of improvement in the Municipal Assistant Engineer's office. Sanitary arrangements in the city were enquired into and it was found that the staff of Sanitary Inspectors who are paid Rs. 25 rising to Rs. 40 is totally inadequate. The system of disposal of rubbish and night soil was very unsatisfactory, sewage is allowed to soak in cess pits and rubbish is allowed to remain in dust bins and the Municipality is at the mercy of private people through whose agency these are removed. The President was requested to place the whole matter before the City Municipality and submit proposals for improvement in this direction which appears to me to be very urgent. All quarters of the town were visited, model houses, sewage farm, the market and proposed Extensions were also inspected. The President appears to be doing good work but it did not appear that he was receiving co-operation of the non-official Municipal Councillors to the extent that he deserved.

Veterinary Hospital.—The Mysore Veterinary Hospital was found to be in a very unsatisfactory condition. The building is totally unsuited for the purpose, there are no sheds for the treatment of animals, the equipment is inadequate and the travelling allowance and pay of the Veterinary staff did not appear to be sufficiently attractive to secure good men. Judging from the number of cases awaiting treatment at the Hospital on the date of inspection as well as from the entries in the registers, it was found that there was a great demand for veterinary aid in the Mysore City. It is to be regretted that at the capital city of the State, such a useful institution has hitherto been neglected. Government should provide for a new up-to-date Veterinary Hospital in Mysore and a suitable scheme of re-organization of the Department may be introduced at a very early date.

14th and 15th of September 1916 were devoted entirely to Educational Institutions. The result of the inspection of the several institutions already enumerated are given below :—

1. Home Education Classes, Ittigegud.

Out of 556 males and 136 females on the rolls, there were 370 males and 109 females in attendance on the date of inspection. Out of the total number, 367 are Brahmins, 4 Kshatriyas, 67 Lingayets, 59 Mohammadans, 184 other Hindus and 14 Christians. The above figures show that these Home Industries classes are not availed of by the class of people for whom they are mainly intended. At the time of inspection it was discovered that many of the Brahmin boys were pupils in the local educational institutions, some of them were attending the High School forms and the College classes and sons and daughters of many respectable gentlemen are also attending. It did not appear that the teachers for whom a sum of Rs. 450 per mensem was being spent, were competent to teach the several industries. Rattan work seems to be a very favourite item in these classes. But the earning capacity of this industry has not yet been examined. A sum of Rs. 238 was spent on raw materials but the value of articles sold came to only Rs. 34 and odd and the value of articles on hand was reported to be only Rs. 145. It does not appear that these classes were being run on economical principles.

2. Home Education Classes, Chamraj Mohalla.

The total strength of these classes is 339 out of which 227 were present. The remarks made in respect of the Ittigegud classes apply to the Chamraj Mohalla classes also. Out of a total of Rs. 1,800 allotted, Rs. 802 go towards establishment, and Rs. 52 towards materials. Without proper supervision as to expenditure, much money is likely to be wasted in carrying on the work of the Home Education classes. A proper audit of the expenditure should be introduced forthwith and forms prescribed for recording the receipts on account of the sale of articles and the expenditure on account of materials. Further the rate of Rs. 200 uniformly fixed for all industries does not seem to work satisfactorily.

3. Institute for the Deaf and Blind.

This institute is doing most useful work. There are 23 deaf and 33 blind pupils. Useful industries are taught and the total receipts including the Government grant of Rs. 110 do not meet the total expenditure. The deficit is now made out of the reserve fund. The same remark applies to the Hostel. The school is in the hands of competent teachers but the building is unsuited for the purpose of the institution and the accommodation is insufficient. It is understood that a new site is under construction and when that is secured it is hoped that a suitable building will be constructed. No doubt Government will assist substantially in the scheme which deserves every encouragement and support.

4. Rafahum-Niswan Girls' School.

This is an aided institution with 166 pupils on the rolls and 6 mistresses of whom only two are trained. The pay of the mistresses is very low the Head Mistress getting only Rs. 10 and the others from Rs. 7 to Rs. 3. Monthly grant is Rs. 60. Several industries are taught. This school requires greater encouragement from the Department.

5. Widows' Home and Maharani's College Hostel.

The actual expenditure of the Widows' Home and the Hostel is Rs. 6,648 and 1,228, respectively, and the income from Government is Rs. 2,400 and from the Devaraja Charities Fund Rs. 2,500. The balance is made up from scholarships and donations. Both the institutions are being worked on satisfactory lines and may be developed further if a larger grant is given by Government. It was understood that the accommodation in the Widows' Home was not sufficient for the number of inmates now residing therein and that certain works sanctioned by Government more than a year ago have not yet been started by the Public Works Department.

6. Maharani's College.

The attendance on the date of inspection was 285. There was only one student in the College and 18 in the High School Department, 9 in the Training class and 10 in the Industrial class. Looking at the list of manual occupations taught, it appears that the list can be considerably revised introducing such occupations and industries as are likely to be useful to the girls; for instance, lace making, embroidery, etc., could be usefully introduced. It is very surprising that the College has got no equipment for science teaching worth the name. An indent for the supply of chemical appliances was made in January 1913 and it has not been sanctioned yet. There are no benches for the girls doing practical work and although pipes have been laid, no gas has been supplied. The institution may very well be supplied with electric current which may be useful for several purposes. The College building requires greater attention from the Public Works Department. It is understood that no repairs were executed during last year and some of the class rooms are very leaky. The Laboratory should be equipped without further delay and the staff requires greater attention on the part of the Inspector-General. It was complained that the English teacher was taken away without the appointment of a suitable substitute.

Central Panchama Boarding School.

Fifteenth September 1916.—This institution is doing very useful work and the Committee deserves to be congratulated on the satisfactory condition of the school. There are 37 boarders of which 25 are holeyars and 12 madigas on the date of inspection. The result of the Lower Secondary Examination was satisfactory and of the 22 that passed up to date, 20 are employed as teachers. The industrial section may be further developed.

Collegiate High School, Mysore.

The present building is quite unsuited for the purpose and it was found during the inspection that the room in which the B class was held was too small and over-crowded. The room in which class 5, Form B, was held, is very dark and the

6th form A class contained 62 to 65 pupils. The class requires to be subdivided at once. The laboratory equipment requires to be improved and it is hoped that the grant of Rs. 6,000 sanctioned by Government for the purpose will be suitably utilized.

Marimallappa's High School.

This is a very big school with a strength of 803 out of which 707 were present on the date of inspection. There is no arrangement in this school for giving practical training in Science. The income is said to be less than the expenditure and the deficit is made up from the Trust Fund interest. The teachers are not paid sufficiently well and there are frequent changes in the staff in consequence. The Department should insist on a proper staff and a larger number of trained teachers and it should be able to secure this by giving a larger grant. The building is an excellent one and the class arrangements are very satisfactory.

Wesleyan Mission High School and the Church of England Zenana Mission Girls' School.

These were also inspected and they appeared to be under fairly efficient management.

Chamarajendra Technical Institute.

This institution was inspected in detail. The Superintendent, Mr. Alderton, was present. It consists of three sections.—Industries, Engineering and Commercial. In the Industries section, students sit for the Madras Government Technical Examinations. Out of 42 pupils that appeared 24 passed, 6 being placed in the first class. This section appears to be under capable management. But the system of awarding scholarships requires careful examination. In 1913, there were 161 scholarships on a monthly expenditure of Rs. 782; of these, 27 have left school. Similarly out of a total of 143 in 1914, 40 have left school; in 1915, out of a total of 148 scholarship-holders, 33 have left school; and in 1916, out of a total of 163, 27 have left school. Much of the scholarship allotment is thus wasted and there is no continuity of teaching. Some device should be introduced to secure for the pupils the full benefit from the scholarships. This institution has not received the attention that it deserves from the Head of the Department. The Superintendent has made several proposals from time to time for its improvement but the proposals have not been disposed of yet. A list of such matters is given hereunder :—

List of pending matters :—

15th January 1916	...	1. Starting Goldsmiths' class.
Do	...	2. Revision of Establishment.
Do	...	3. Revision of Workshop and Training Sections.
Do	...	4. Machine Workshop Report.
Do	...	5. Proposals for supplying boys with tools upon completion of their course.
Do	...	6. Museum, Exhibition of tools and Sale Room.
Do	...	7. Application for a Draughtsman and Experimentalist.
12th February 1916	...	8. Scheme for Organisation of Industrial Schools in the State.
Do	...	9. Suggestions for alterations in the rules laid down in G. O. No. 8834-40—Edn. 462-09-24 of 1st May 1913.
21st February 1916	...	10. Opening of Evening classes.
Do	...	11. Opening of Advanced classes for Foremen and Maistries.
Do	...	12. Opening of classes for Experts and Organisers.
24th March 1916	...	13. Maintenance Scholarships for District students.
9th March 1916	...	14. Proposals for vacation.
13th June 1916	...	15. Proposals for exploiting and seasoning of jungle wood of Mysore State Forests.
11th July 1916	...	16. Proposals for payment by results.
14th July 1916	...	17. Scheme for Tailoring classes.
July		18. Policy for Industrial Schools in collaboration with Mr. Chatterton.
		19. Timber racks for Store Room. } Approved by the Inspector-General and
		20. Drainage round the Workshops. } sent to the Public Works Depart-
		21. Electric Lighting. } ment.
21st August 1915	...	22. Managing Committee's proposal for the abolition of the Machine Workshop and starting Metal Workshop instead.

The Superintendent has also been hampered to a great extent owing to want of co-operation on the part of his Assistant. It is understood that the Inspector

General of Education was asked to send up a comprehensive note on the institution with full information as to the staff, equipment, course of studies, etc., and I am not aware that this report has yet been submitted. It is essential that the Industries and Crafts Section of the Institute should be placed under expert supervision as for the Committee cannot exercise such supervision.

The workshop requires to be placed under a competent man. At present there is no co-ordination and continuity of training.

The Engineering and Commercial sections appear to be working satisfactorily. But there was a tendency to secure certificates in individual subjects. The grouping of subjects and the system of combined diplomas should be encouraged. Arrangements may also be made for the introduction of commercial education through the medium of vernacular. Strictly speaking, the Commercial School may be separated from the Technical Institute as it is likely to develop further and in view of the idea to develop the Mechanical Engineering School in Bangalore and introduce Engineering Degrees or diplomas in the Mysore University, the Engineering section may also be separated and placed under a different staff.

Government Training School, Mysore.

My recommendations so far as the training of teachers is concerned, are contained in my confidential note on Mysore Education. These are partly based on my inspecton of the Training College in Mysore. The accommodation in the Training College is hardly sufficient and the arrangements require to be improved in many respects and special facilities should be provided for the training of Mohammadan teachers and the training of female teachers which at present are not adequate. Agricultural classes may, as already ordered by Government, be removed soon to the Central Agricultural School and a general re-organisation of the training institutions of the State from the College downwards to the District Normal Schools may be taken up at an early date. It was noticed that the supervising staff of the Training College in Mysore underwent many changes recently and the constant transfer of teachers in the Training College to the regular line and *vice versa* appears in the interests of efficient teaching to be undesirable.

16th September 1916.

On the way to Hunsur, the undersigned inspected the Bellikere and Hanekal Village Elementary Schools. The attendance in these schools was very poor. Out of a total of 118 boys of school-going age, there were only 14 present, the strength being 21 at Hanekal, the corresponding figures at Bilikere being even 50 per cent less. There is no school furniture to be seen anywhere in either of these places. Neither the villagers nor the Department seem to take any interest in the schools.

At Hunsur the Hindustani Boys' School, the Girls' School and the Government A.-V. School were inspected. The efficiency of the Hindustani Boys' School was found to be low. In the Hindustani Girls' School, there are two unpassed mistresses getting Rs. 10 each. The condition of the school is not satisfactory. The accommodation in the A.-V. School was insufficient. It did not appear that any scholarships were awarded in this school for the depressed or backward classes.

17th September 1916.

On the way to Nanjangud, the Government Village School at Kadgola was inspected. There were two teachers managing 6 classes. But in the 3rd and 4th classes, there were only one and two boys respectively. It does not seem expedient or desirable to open the higher classes when the attendance is nominal, and thereby neglect instruction of pupils in the lower classes. On an examination of the arrangement of work it was found that one teacher takes many classes at the same time. It is not clear how proper teaching could be done under these circumstances. It was also found that the arrangement was made to suit the school committee members and the influential people in the village whose children always get better attention. Elementary education given under these conditions can hardly be satisfactory. In one small room there can neither be different grades of teaching nor proper attention paid to the pupils reading in the different standards and grades.

Nanjangud Government High School.

This School had a strength of 336 on the 30th of June but on the date of inspection it had a strength of 299 and the decrease was explained as due to the fact that some boys of the infant classes have since joined the newly opened Compulsory Education School. Science equipment of the school requires improvement. The staff is also not up to the mark. Out of a total of 14 teachers, 4 are not trained.

Government Girls' School, Nanjangud.

This is a Kannada Middle School for girls and there were 116 pupils present out of a total strength of 135. Many girls were sitting on the floor. Furniture is inadequate. The efficiency of this school was found to be low. Not one passed the Lower Secondary Examination last year.

Compulsory Primary School, Nanjangud.

Out of a total of 50 present, it was found that only 9 were really compulsory scheme pupils and the rest came from the existing schools. It is a question whether under these conditions it was necessary to open a separate school. According to the figures of the Attendance officer, there were in the town 385 boys of compulsory age, of whom 298 have already been admitted; and there were 87 yet to join, of whom 23 were Madigars, 10 Holeyars, 10 Barbers and 14 Mohammadans in addition to others of higher classes.

Government Hindustani Boys' School, Nanjangud.

The attendance was 69 out of a total 92. Accommodation is totally insufficient

The Mohammadans represented that an English teacher might be allowed for the school. This request may be considered.

Government Hindustani Girls' School, Nanjangud.

Attendance 36 out of a total of 53. The Head Mistress is an unpassed teacher. The condition of the school is, however, fairly satisfactory. Equipment requires attention.

16th September 1916.—During the visit to Hunsûr, the Hunsur Municipality was inspected in detail and it was found to be in a very unsatisfactory and insanitary condition. There was rank vegetation everywhere and no attempt has been made to periodically remove the same. The place, in consequence, is extremely unhealthy. The Sanitary authorities should be requested to submit proposals for the improvement of the sanitation of this place.

The Sandal Koti, the Local Fund Hospital, water-works and the two local factories were also inspected.

TALUK OFFICE, HUNSUR.

The Taluk Office was inspected in detail and the result of the inspection is given below :—

The Office was inspected by the Deputy Commissioner on the 5th September 1916 and the inspection notes have been perused. Action should be taken on the following points dealt with in the inspection notes.

Accommodation.—There is serious inconvenience owing to inadequate accommodation. Definite proposals should be submitted.

Furniture is also very unsatisfactory and insufficient. The staff seems to be incompetent as not one of the members has passed any Local Service Examination except the Head Gumasta and the Head Munshi. There was no attendance register maintained. There were several outstanding items disbursed from the permanent advance remaining to be adjusted. Periodicals are not promptly submitted because there is no proper register maintained. The pendency under darkhasts is very heavy. Pendency under ordinary correspondence was 1,358. The revenue collection work was very unsatisfactory. No attempt has been made to develop the village improvement scheme, the village forest scheme, the tank panchayet scheme and the rural water-supply scheme. The state of the records is deplorable. The village accounts were in disorder. Although the office has been frequently inspected by the Dewan and Members of Government, no improvement has been shown.

Government would like to know what action has been taken on the defects pointed out by the Deputy Commissioner. The Taluk administration at Hunsur would seem to require drastic measures.

As the Deputy Commissioner had made a detailed inspection just a few days previous, a further inspection was not made but a few general departments were inspected to ascertain the cause of the present unsatisfactory state of the office. It appeared that the Taluk Office did not receive sufficient attention from the Department. Accommodation and equipment are certainly most defective, staff incompetent and owing to the general unhealthiness of the station, the office invariably works short-handed with the result that arrears accumulate in all directions. One of the immediate steps required to bring about an improvement is to provide suitable accommodation for the Taluk establishment in the town, and change the personnel of that establishment wholesale, so that intelligent clerks may be sent there to tackle the arrears and bring the work up to date. The present Amildar Mr. Narain Iyer who has been there for three months complains of ill-health and although that excuse cannot totally explain want of effort on his part, it may be urged as an extenuating circumstance.

In this Taluk too, as in others, three junardars are acting as gumastas. The Taluk Sheristedar who is a graduate and has passed all the tests appears to be responsible for want of supervision over the staff and a general confusion in the records. Satisfactory explanation could not be given for the large arrears that have accumulated and for want of action in the case of items disposed of at the Jamabandi. No business statement has been prepared since December and illness of the clerks is urged as the only excuse.

The attention of the Revenue Commissioner should be drawn to the deplorable state of this Taluk Office and definite proposals called for to bring about an early improvement. This office should be inspected again by the Deputy Commissioner next March and a special report submitted to Government.

17th September 1916.—The Taluk Office at Nanjungud was inspected on the 17th September. The result of the inspection is given below :—

INSPECTION NOTES OF THE NANJANGUD TALUK OFFICE,

17th September 1916.

1. *Treasury*—The treasury was inspected and one bag taken at random counted and found correct. About Rs. 27,000 is kept in the treasury.

The Shroff has a junardar to assist him in counting the cash. The junardar has not given security. Counting the cash is Gollar's work. There are two Gollars allowed to the treasury, one to assist the Cash Accountant and the other the Shroff. One of these Gollars has been taken away by the Sub-Division Officer for work in his office, hence a junardar is working in his place. This is most objectionable. I understand the practice prevails elsewhere also. The Gollar should not have been taken away like this inconveniencing the Taluk Treasury. If work in the Sub-Division office was heavy, the proper thing should have been to ask for additional hands instead of reducing the Taluk Treasury staff and inconveniencing the Amildar. The Sub-Division Officer has been asked to send back the Gollar at once.

2. *Muzrai work.*—There are 52 Muzrai institutions in the taluk, both Major and Minor. A sum of about Rs. 32,000 has to be distributed on account of Muzrai grants. Six registers are kept. Monthly accounts are submitted to the Muzrai Superintendent through the Deputy Commissioner. The Muzrai work of the office is done by a Parpathegar. The Amildar appears to have asked for a separate hand for heavy Muzrai work but this has not been yet sanctioned. The Amildar's reference is dated 13th September 1915. The Deputy Commissioner's attention has been drawn to this pending reference.

3. *Revenue collections.*—The arrears in this taluk are very heavy. The present Amildar Mr. V. Gopal Rao has been in the taluk only for the last 3½ months. He says that the chief difficulty in collecting the arrears is insufficiency of water for irrigation. The Irrigation Department has said that certain lands are irrigable which as a matter of fact, are not. When the raiyats take up lands and find that water does not come to their lands, they refuse to pay assessment. The long outstanding items are only two, one due from Col. Desaraj Urs and the other from Mr. Bistopant Badani which aggregate to nearly Rs. 18,000. The Amildar says that reference about these two items has been made to the Sub-Division Officer lately. When the question had been placed before the former Deputy Commissioner that officer said that he would arrange for the collection of these arrears himself. Hence no active steps had been taken in the Taluk office. The Deputy Commissioner and the Sub-Division Officer have been asked to take immediate steps to collect these two items. The Deputy Commissioner should also investigate into the alleged cause for the accumulation of arrears and submit a report.

The following is the list of items of arrears of Revenue:—

Rs. 21,612-3-4	Amount due from Inamdars for the recovery of which coercive steps are in progress.
3,152-3-5	Takrar on account of the supply of water.
3,534-3-9	Remission list submitted on the 12th November 1915.
2,272-14-0	Remission list yet to be submitted.
42,321-5-11	Steps have been taken to recover the arrears by adopting coercive measures.
72,892-14-5	

4. *Tank Restoration.*—In regard to the tank Restoration Scheme the Amildar says that there are no tanks for Restoration; 3 Major and 4 out of the 5 Minor have already been restored.

The only remaining tank has no atchkat and yet there is an order issued by the former Deputy Commissioner that it should not be struck out of the list but shown among the unrestored tanks.

5. *Unions.*—There are 21 Unions in the taluk, of which 19 are under the presidency of the Amildar and remaining two under non-official Presidents. The

heaviest arrears are in the Unions under the charge of non-official Presidents. Only 6 Unions have taken kindly to the system of Unions. All the rest are not working well. A sum of Rs. 371 is due from the Rampur Union and not a single pie has been paid up-to-date. Altogether a sum of Rs. 9,000 is due from the Unions. The most populous Union is that of Tagadu—population 3,404, 628 houses, income Rs. 518-8-0. The tax is on the valuation. The population of Hadinaru Union is 2,184, income Rs. 512. Kalale Union—population 2,038 and income Rs. 586. Devanur Union population 2,152 and income Rs. 399. The pay of the Union sweepers is drawn in the Taluk Treasury by a bill prepared on receipt of a report from the Union Panchayet. The sweepers go to the Taluk Headquarters and take their pay there. The total amount disbursed for all the Unions is Rs. 289 on account of sweepers. It would be better if the pay of the sweepers is made payable by the Unions themselves on the spot. This would ensure that nobody who did not work is paid. The original bills for the Unions are sent to the Comptroller. The Local Fund clerk prepares the bills. The Amildar has an Order-book in which fines, etc., are noted. If a servant stops away from work, the Union sends a report to the Amildar. Generally the bills are cashed on the 10th of each month, on which date the sweepers flock together. Payment is made as soon as a large number of sweepers present themselves. The amount due to the others who may be absent is held over for future payment. The system is not only open to abuse but causes hardship and should be abolished.

6. *Village Elementary Schools.*—There is some demand for schools in the taluk. The Amildar says he can manage to start 20 schools immediately. He says that while at Tumkur he used to make appointments of teachers on the recommendations of the Chairmen of the Committees, start the schools and then sent intimation to the Education Department. The first pay bill used to be made in the Amildar's office and the Inspector of Education used to do the rest afterwards. But at Nanjangud he says that the recommendation to start the school should first be made to the Education Department and after the Department started the school, the Amildar has to co-operate. The Amildar apparently does not know the latest rules on the subject. The District Economic Superintendent who was present explained to him the procedure which was in effect the same as that with which the Amildar was conversant before he came to Nanjangud. The District Economic Superintendent says that the Inspector-General of Education had first said that he could give only 50 schools to the taluk but now he has promised to give 100. The difficulty lies in getting qualified teachers. Passed candidates not being available unpassed men have to be taken in. The Amildar says that he has sent recommendations (he could not say to whom) to start 20 schools and that he has already taken muchilkas from the raiyats for the contribution of Rs. 36.

The population of the taluk is 113,000. The work of extending primary education is not satisfactory.

7. *Loans.*—The Amildar says that there is no demand for loans in the taluk. The Deputy Commissioner inspected this Taluk office on the 6th August 1916 and he noticed some delays in the disposal of loan applications. If applications are delayed for an indefinite period, loans cannot be popular. One application for loan from Veeraraja Urs has not been disposed of. The Amildar says that the application is not pending since it was presented for the purpose of clearing a debt for which no loan could be given. He was told that even in that case, an endorsement should have been given to the applicant. Some loans have not been paid in instalments and are even due from 1914. The repayment of loans in instalments at the proper time should be carefully watched and necessary steps taken to ensure repayment.

9. No powers appear to have been formally delegated to the Vice-President of the Municipality. The Sub-Division Officer has been asked to frame a schedule of powers that can be delegated and submit it with his recommendation.

10. It appears that the Amildar check-measures taluk work with the Sanitary Inspector. This is irregular and defeats the object of check. The Amildar should check independently of the Sanitary Inspector's measurements.

The measurement book of the Sanitary Inspector was examined. In connection with the Thayuru Union works, the book shows the following items:—

			Rs.
One estimate for repairing the streets	....	....	75
Repairing the road	....	....	200
Road behind the Veeraraja temple		....	266
Cattle pound	....	....	113

These works had been partly checked before the close of the year and the Amildar has made a note to that effect in the book. It is, however, noteworthy that the measurement and check-measurement were conducted on the same date and in the presence of the Sanitary Inspector. The bills were, however, paid on the 26th July 1916.

In regard to the Biligere well for Panchamas, there is a note to this effect made by the Amildar.—"Not checked may be passed; will be checked before payment." The payment has not been made and the bill has been returned by the Deputy Commissioner for ascertaining the contribution of the villagers, etc. It was returned on the 14th July 1916. There is no note in the Measurement book itself to show that the work was check-measured by the Amildar.

Regarding the Mullur well—the measurements were checked and passed by the Amildar. But the bill is still pending with the Sanitary Inspector. The estimated cost is Rs. 314, the Government grant being Rs. 157. The work was sanctioned in March 1914. The raiyats' portion of the work was measured by the Amildar on 29th June 1916, the first measurement being on 28th May 1916. The work had been entrusted to the contractors Subbanna and Nanjappa. In the final measurement on 8th September 1916, the cost has come up to Rs. 206. As water appeared in the well, further work has been given up at that stage. It should be noted that contribution from the raiyats has been taken on a Rs. 314 estimate and the total actual cost reduced itself to Rs. 206. This means that in the end the Government's share is reduced while the raiyats have been made to pay much more than their share. This is not proper. The Amildar has been asked to apply to the Deputy Commissioner to readjust the liability on the receipt of the bill from the Sanitary Inspector.

Darkhasts.—The arrears of work under darkhasts are very heavy in this taluk, there being over 300 darkhasts pending. The Revenue Commissioner should be asked to send a report on the steps taken to rectify the several defects noticed in the Deputy Commissioner's inspection note during August 1916.

General.

The administration of the taluk appears from the results of inspection already made to require serious attention. The establishments are generally undermanned and the existing staff also do not seem to be up to the mark. The various orders issued for the introduction of new schemes do not appear to be intelligently carried out. The low paid gumastas and the very large number of menials who attend to ministerial work cannot cope with the increased volume of correspondence and the village accounts are not kept in a satisfactory manner with the result that there are hopeless arrears everywhere, collection accounts are in disorder, the rudimentary routine administration of the Revenue Department is neglected and the records are in confusion. Such a state of affairs should not be allowed to continue and immediate reforms are needed to set matters right.

The Revenue Commissioner may therefore be requested to submit his definite proposals for strengthening the taluk establishments wherever necessary, for giving the Amildar necessary relief when he is in charge of a heavy taluk, for revising the pay of the low paid taluk gumastas and deputy gumastas and for taking immediate steps to introduce better method, arrangement and proper disposal of records.